The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

Election of U. S. Senators for Oregon---A Republican and a Douglas Democrat.

Massacre of an Emigrant Party of Forty-Six by the Snake Indians.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK.

St. Joseph, Monday, Oct. 22.

California dates to and including the 10th, and Oregon to the 7th, arrived by express this afternoon.

On the 8th news reached San Francisco, by telegraph, that the Oregon Senatorial election took place at Salem on the 2d, in due legal form. J. W. Nesmith, Douglas Democrat, was elected for the long term, and E. D. Baker, Republican, for the short term—five years. Mr. Baker is a non-intervention Republican, with views similar to those of Eli Thayer. The news has electrified the California Republicans, many of whom think the State may go for Mr. Lincoln if Mr. Baker can be induced to take the stump here.

The Breckinridge Democrats are endeavoring to damage the Douglasites, by alleging that there is a coalition between them and the Republicans throughout the Pacific States, and that both parties will unite next Winter to elect a fusion Senator from California.

The campaign is progressing vigorously. The canvass is taking such shape that the success of Mr. Breckinridge would secure Mr. Gwin's reëlection to the Senate, and this fact operates very much against the success of that ticket. Between Douglas and Breckinridge in this State the contest is so close that the betting men continue to make even bets in large sums without hesitation.

On the 8th, telegraphic communication between Los Angeles and San Francisco was inaugurated, and was the occasion of a general jollification at Los Angeles. The line is to be continued farther East on the Butterfield route as far as the Company are able.

The Placerville and Salt Lake line is also progressing eastward from Carson Valley, another stretch of thirty miles beyond Miller's Station being about ready for use. Both lines anticipate connection with the great Continental lines recently authorized by Congress.

The Italians of San Francisco held a grand celebration on the 9th, in honor of Garibaldi's entrance into Naples.

The Broderick will, after a long contest to prove it a forgery, has been finally admitted to probate.

The Oregon Overland Mail arrived at Zreka, Northern California, yesterday, bringing dates from Vancouver, a town on the Columbia River, to the 3d inst.

Mr. H. Schreiber had just arrived at that place with news of the massacre by the Snake Indians, of an entire emigrant train, consisting of 46 persons, 19 of whom were men, the balance women and children.

The party were first attacked about fifty miles on the west side of Salmon Falls on the 9th of September. This attack lasted about one hour. The Indians then withdrew, and allowed the train to proceed five miles. Then they again attacked them. The fight lasted two days and one night. On the afternoon of the 10th, the Indians had possession of the whole train with the exception of six men, who, being mounted, escaped. After traveling through the woods for nine days these six were again attacked, and five of the party killed. Schreiber alone escaped by hiding in the bushes. After traveling seven days without food, he was found in an exhausted condition by some persons who took him to the Dalles. Of the nineteen males in the party, six were discharged soldiers from Fort Hall. Mr. Schreiber is the only one who escaped. He says that the six men who left on horseback, did not leave until the Indians had complete possession of the train, and from the screams of the women and children, he was led to believe that the whole party were butchered.

Salem, Oregon, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Messrs. Baker and Nesmith were elected to the United States Senate to-day. There was a complete fusion of the Douglas Democrats and Republicans. The following was the vote: Baker 26, Nesmith 27. The greatest anxiety prevailed during the several ballotings, because on several previous ballots Baker and Nesmith came within one vote of an election.

Miller's Station, Carson Valley, Oct. 10.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dispatches to the *Bulletin*, of Friday, Sept. 28, arrived here this morning about 3 o'clock.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Arrived, 8th, bark *Montferrana*, Bordeaux. Sailed, 7th, ship *Nonpareil*, Falmouth, England; 9th, bark *Steinwarder*, Cape Town.

Trade continues active, and the market weak. Sales from first hands are limited to small lots. Candles 22¾c.@23c.; Rio Coffee 15½c. Other kinds inactive. Coal dull, with no offers for anthracite over $19. Provisions quiet, and little changed; demand for Isthmus butter firmer, with sales of 600 firkins, at 26c.@27½c. A portion of the last steamer's import is granulated, and will lose largely for shippers; small sales of Bacon as last noted. In Pork little doing; 500 bbls. Amos Billings' Hams sold at auction at $13 30 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Foreign Spirits are inactive, and Domestic lower; Whisky 45c.@47½c.; Pure Spirits 50c. Sugars—Foreign raw dull; No. 1, Chinese nominal at 9c.; small sales of Crushed to the trade at 14c. The demand for Wheat is scarcely as brisk. The last advices from England has checked the eagerness of buyers, though quotations require no change.

The ship *Hornet* cleared yesterday for New-York in Coleman's line. Her principal cargo is 21,000 sacks of wheat, 3,400 hides, 2,800 bales of wool, and 200 flasks of quicksilver.

Interesting from Mexico.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS—RUMORED SALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY TO ECANDON.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 15.

The schooner *Carrie Sandford*, Capt. Haggett, arrived at this port this morning from Tampico, the 5th inst. She left in port the brig *Nahum Stetson*, Capt. Oliphant, to sail for New-Orleans on the 8th. A Mexican bark, name unknown, was also soon to sail for this port.

The military news from the interior principally concerns the siege of Guadalajara, against which city all the available forces of the Liberal army were being brought up. Gen. Doblado left Queretaro on the 1st with 5,700 men and 24 pieces of artillery, for the same destination, and Gen. Ortega, with 7,000 men and 30 cannon, on the 5th. The certain and speedy fall of the city before so large a number of troops was daily expected when the schooner left.

The head-quarters of the army continued still at Queretaro, which city was defended by 2,200 men, under Gen. Berriozabal. Small bodies of troops were also collected at Guanajuato, Leon, and Irapuato. Gen. Ogazon was at San Pedro, where his original force of 4,000 men had joined the forces of Colima, Tepic and Mazatlan. It was thought to be impossible for Castillo, who was commanding the reactionaries in that region, to make a stand against such odds moving rapidly against him.

This vigorous campaign upon Guadalajara had caused a temporary relief of the capital. In the meantime the most vigorous efforts continued to be made for putting the city in a state of defence. The treasury, however, was exhausted; the recent levy had produced but a few thousand dollars, and no one knew whither to turn for the money. At last accounts it was said a negotiation was on foot for the sale to the rich capitalist, Ecandon, of a million dollars church property for $300,000, of which last $120,000 only was to be ready money, and the rest in old and worthless bonds. A number of other schemes are talked of, among them a forced loan on some forty of the leading capitalists, which will probably be ultimately adopted, unless they come forward with voluntary loans.

By this arrival we have also the proclamation of Gen. Degollado in reference to the seizure of the great conducta of $1,120,000, bound hither from the mines of Zacatecas and Guanajuato. He boldly avows the act, assumes the responsibility, and attempts to justify it on the ground that the money belonged to the capitalists of the Reactionary Party, and the Liberal cause had need of it.

The *Prisma*, of Tampico, states that the Minister of the Treasury in the Juarez Cabinet, Sr. Garay, had resigned, but does not assign any reason therefor.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Bienville and Empire City—Great Increase of the Slave Trade—The Wanderer at Havana—Coolie Statistics—Particulars of the Rupture Between Spain and Venezuela.

The United States Mail steamship *Bienville*, J. D. Bullock Commander, from New-Orleans the 14th, and Havana at 4 P. M. of the 17th inst., arrived at the Light-ship at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and was detained by the fog until daylight yesterday morning.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana on the 17th inst., also arrived at this port yesterday.

When the *Empire City* left Havana a hurricane was expected, and the Admiral had issued orders to the Spanish fleet to be ready to meet it.

The weather has been unusually tempestuous during the voyage. In the Gulf of Mexico, the *Bienville* experienced a severe N. E. gale, beginning on the 15th inst., and has had strong northerly winds, with heavy sea and thick, rainy weather, the entire passage.

The United States Screw-steamer *Crusader*, Lieut.-Commanding J. N. Maffit, was at Havana when the *Bienville* left.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.

Certainly not within the last decade of years has the African Slave trade been in so active and prosperous a state as it has been in during this present year. Up to the 30th ult., there had been at least 30,000 Africans, including those taken to Key West and Nassau, landed on this island. There is scarcely a town of any size in Cuba in which there is not a joint-stock African Slave Trade Company, and although the chief slave traders are very well known to us in this city, yet so cunningly do they manage their affairs that it would be a matter of great difficulty to convict any one of them, or any of their fellow-shareholders, in a Court of Justice. I have, however, heard the names of many of these latter, who move in respectable circles of society in your City, in Boston, Portland and in Europe. I forbear sending you any of these names, because it would be possibly a matter of some little difficulty to sustain a plea of justification were an action for libel brought in consequence of their publication. It is commonly reported here that the steamship *Grenada* will arrive here shortly from the coast of Africa with a cargo of Africans; and, although I would not pledge myself for the truth of the report, yet I have heard it repeated so very frequently, and by so many different parties, that I feel bound to send it to you, as I have heard it. One person, who comes from the State of Maine, and who is known to be intimately connected with certain leading slave-traders, told a friend of mine, two or three evenings ago, that she would be here very soon,—still, I repeat, *it may not be true:* yet I send it to you as I have heard it.

That notorious schooner, the *Wanderer*, has been at anchor in this harbor many months. She will, beyond doubt, go to the coast of Africa when she *does* sail. It was understood about a fortnight since that she would clear for St. Thomas and *Loango;* but that being represented as bearing too audacious an appearance, she cleared eight or ten days since for Savannah. However, I saw her at her anchorage in this harbor two or three evenings ago. The commander of the U. S. steamer *Crusader*, I fancy, is known to be too close to this Island for the *Wanderer* to safely make her exit, and therefore she prudently remains in port, biding her time to slip out unnoticed. That she will attempt to go to the coast of Africa there is not a shadow of a doubt.

His Excellency, the Captain-General, is using his best endeavors to put an end to this infamous traffic, discharging from their offices, the Lieutenant-Governors of those jurisdictions in which Africans are known to have been landed, where the authorities have not endeavored to prevent such landing. The late Lieut.-Governor of Sagua la Grande, I believe, is at this time on trial before a Court Martial for such an offence.

The slave-traders have various deposits for Africans in the numerous Islands in the Bahamas, whence the Africans are brought to this Island, a few at a time, in the many coasting vessels trading to every port in Cuba, and these buzales (as the new Africans are termed) all having the papers requisite for them to possess, and having been taught a few words of Spanish, it is difficult to detect them from Africans landed a "long time ago."

There are still a goodly number of Yucatan Indians brought to this island, chiefly in the fishing smacks of Don Francisco Murty, who, I believe, is almost the sole person in this city engaged in that trade.

Venezuela, it appears, had satisfactorily complied with all the demands made by the Spanish Minister Romla, except the indemnification demanded for Spanish subjects, for injuries inflicted upon them by the Federalist faction, and, with respect to that, Venezuela has sent a Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor Tero, to Spain, with full power to make arrangements, but the Spanish Minister, Señor Romla, construing his instructions as being positive, had no resort left but to demand his passports, which, as you were informed in my last letter, were forthwith furnished him. There not being anything of greater moment on the tapis here at this time, I translate and condense from the *Diario de la Marina* the following particulars, &c., of the demands made by the Spanish Minister upon the Government of Venezuela. He demanded:

First—That the assassins of Spanish subjects should be delivered to the tribunals for trial, and the punishment due to their crimes; that if any had been set at liberty, as though they had been only guilty of political offences, (in consequence of the safe *accouchement* of Her Majesty,) they should be again arrested and tried, as though they had been guilty of ordinary crimes.

Second—The Government of Venezuela will indemnify Spanish subjects for all damages sustained by them, and *hereafter* the authorities, Constitutional and Federal, having the right, will inquire into those claims.

The Venezuelan Government replied within the period fixed by the Spanish Minister, (twenty-four hours,) to the first demand: "That the assassins of Spanish subjects who had not been arrested, would be pursued until apprehended, and then be delivered to the tribunals for trial; and if any of the assassins had been inadvertently liberated, as though they had been guilty merely of political offences, they will be again arrested and tried as though they had been guilty of ordinary crimes."

With regard to the second demand, the Venezuelan Government promises to indemnify all those whose claims have been legally inquired into and proved correct; but any damages sustained from party feelings, they hold they cannot be considered liable for, any more than they could be for injury sustained by a fire, epidemic or earthquake, as it is generally admitted, "That foreigners suffering from internal commotions are calamities for which the Government cannot be held responsible." It is added that Venezuela has as far as possible shown her desire to have matters arranged in a pacific manner by her having sent Señor Fermin Toro to Spain, as Minister Plenipotentiary, to arrange the matters in dispute in question.

Señor Toro had embarked for Europe on 7th ult.

The Spanish Minister, Remen, had recommended Spanish subjects in Venezuela to the protection of the French Minister, but the Venezuelan Government had issued a circular addressed to all citizens and authorities recommending that "all the subjects of Spain should be protected and all their rights with safety of person and property be carefully respected."

What more Spain can desire I am quite at a loss to imagine, and should she make war against Venezuela, it can only be with the hope of reconquering some portion of her lost possessions in this hemisphere, which would seem to be the fact from the course of conduct she is pursuing towards St. Domingo.

On the 1st inst., on the high road between San Gil and Carabuzal, near Villa Clain, the body of a respectable young man, Don Rafael Slames, was found. He had been assassinated. At the last advices the assassin had not been discovered.

The dead body of a man was found on the 13th inst. in the Rio Macon in a cloth, and tied in a sort of straw hamper used to convey fruit to the city on horseback. No doubt he had met with foul play.

The railway between Matanzas and Guinea was inaugurated on Sunday. Although the weather was very unfavorable, His Excellency the Captain-General, the Right Reverend the Bishop of this Diocese, the Secretary of the Superior Civil Government of this Island, the Political Governor of this city, and various other officials, Generals and chiefs were present on the occasion.

It has rained almost incessantly night and day all this week, which, of course, has put a stop to all outdoor business. There is not consequently any change in the markets to report.

Havana, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

Having had this pleasure but yesterday per *Empire City*, from the brief period that has since then elapsed, you will not on this occasion anticipate receiving either a very lengthy or interesting communication. I have in the discharge of my duty as your Havana correspondent hitherto had the unpleasant task of speaking in terms of dispraise of various Lieutenant Governors of several jurisdictions in the Island. I have now the pleasure of performing a far more pleasant duty—that of awarding unqualified praise to the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamer, who a short time ago refused a bribe of sixty thousand dollars to wink at the landing of a cargo of Africans in the jurisdiction under his command.

That cargo of Africans was brought to this Island by the nephew of the notorious Eugenia Veñus, who succeeded, as I am told, in persuading Señor Don Ignacio Mintalvo to allow the cargo to be landed on his estate, near Cardenas—Mintalvo to receive fifty picked Africans for the favor. After the cargo was landed Mintalvo was arrested and placed in prison for the offence, but as is usual, the Africans having been secreted, were not found, and there was not any evidence to convict Señor Mintalvo, and he was discharged.

Upon the owners of the Africans going to that gentlemen to claim *their property*, he set up a demand for two hundred and fifty of the choice of the cargo as a recompense for the imprisonment he had endured and the extra risk he had run. This demand being considered exorbitant was refused. "Well, then," said Señor M., "I shall keep the whole cargo,—you dare not claim them publicly, because if you do you will get yourselves into the meshes of the law,—besides which you have no proof that I have a single African your property." And thus the matter stands at present.

And now I have some statistics of the Coolie Trade to send you. Up to 30th ult. there had arrived one hundred and thirty-three vessels with "Asiaticos Free Colonists," as our Spanish friends term them, but which to my view is a title of derision, for the great majority of the poor Chinese have been, as is well known, *kidnapped*, and they have all been sold like cattle in the market here. The total numbers embarked in China have been 58,763, of whom only 49,730 have been landed here—8,981 having been passed over the sides of the vessel, having either died from disease, or the over-dosing themselves with opium, or having been killed, in fights among themselves, or in vain attempts to obtain their freedom by taking possession of the ships in which they were passengers. The average per centage of deaths from one or other of these causes have been 15.11, whilst I am happy to state on board American vessels the average of deaths has been only 11.13. This latter fact speaks highly in favor of the superior care taken by, and humanity of the Captains of American ships who have brought these Coolies to this Island. Yet heartily do I rejoice that American vessels are no longer permitted to bring these Chinese to Cuba, for the trade as it has hitherto been carried on is an infamous one, calculated to brutalize men's hearts, and render them the victims of unholy lusts for gain. More than one American officer of ships that have brought Chinese to this Island, have admitted that the trade is in many of its features even worse than the African Slave-trade, and what renders it peculiarly censurable, is the few females that have been brought to this Island. Out of the nearly fifty thousand that have arrived here, but fifty-two have been females, and the result of this is that the poor wretches (the males) are driven to commit unmentionable crimes which produces madness, during which they commit suicide. These Chinese make excellent house servants, but are not, generally speaking, so well adapted for hard agricultural labors. They are generally too slim, and possess too little muscular power. Indeed, from what I hear among the planters, many of them are sick of their bargains of Coolies.

The Chinese are not so submissive as the Africans; they will not endure cruel treatment without seeking revenge.

They hesitate not to murder the man whom they consider has maltreated them, and it is impossible, or nearly so, to find out who is the murderer, for when asked they always say, "We all did it." There was a murder committed at Rejlu by some coolies belonging to the Railway Company more than twelve months ago, yet, beyond the temporary imprisonment of the lot, no punishment has been inflicted on any of them, because, I suppose, the individual murderer cannot be discovered, and it would scarcely answer to garrotte the whole gang, forty or fifty in number.

The *Bienville's* mails close in ten minutes and I must conclude. The storm still continues. No change in markets.

FROM UTAH.

The Arrival of Judge Crosby—Times for Holding the Courts—Hot Weather Again—Agricultural and Mechanical Fair—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

Judge Crosby arrived in this city, from the East, last Saturday, at midnight. The Judge came by the mail carriage as far as Echo Cañon, where it is reported the mail driver managed somehow to get half seas over, and so far quarrelsome as to delay the mail, and stab an emigrant, wounding him severely, but not fatally. The Judge completed his journey in company with Mr. G. W. Myers, a mail station employe.

Judge Crosby seems to take with the Mormons tolerably well. We shall see by and by how he and they will wear together. If he have sufficient tact to miss running afoul of their prejudices, and to appear not over-anxious to criminate prophets and great men, why we will most likely have peace at Salt Lake. But if he run against a snag, instead of steering clear of it, why there will be old Harry to pay again, and we shall see a very pretty quarrel, a very interesting spitting, snarling, cat-and-dog warfare, as in the days of Eckels, Cradlebaugh and Sinclair. Federal officers for Utah would do well to insert in their prayers—"From running against Mormon snags, good Lord deliver us!"

Last Monday, Judges Henniken & Crosby met officially in this city, and appointed the terms for holding the United States District Courts for the Territory as follows: For the Third Judicial District at Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 29; for the Second Judicial District at Genoa, Carson Valley, Nov. 19; and for the First Judicial District at Provo, March 17; each term to continue four weeks, if the business require it.

The *Deseret News* does not seem to fancy this arrangement, and puts several queries as to its legality, promising to publish professional opinions of members of the Bar on the subject.

Judge Henniken and son and Marshal Grice, started on Tuesday for Carson Valley.

The heat of August seems to have returned upon us for the past week, and the people begin to grumble, as grumble they will, about the weather, that the high temperature is inducing considerable sickness, such as colds, diarrhœa, and slight attacks of cholera. But excellent ripening weather it is, and another week or two of it will secure the bulk of our sugar cane and other late crops, the cane being rather backward this season.

The Mormon missionaries seem to have been very busy this week, fixing up, and starting on their pilgrimage among the Gentiles. Hon. W. H. Hooper accompanies them to the States, on his return to Washington.

Among the arrivals the present week are the merchandise train of Hooper and Eldridge, and the second and last company, this season, of the Mormon hand-cart emigrants. It must require considerable "pluck" for old and young, men, women and children to venture on and accomplish so wearying a pilgrimage with the slender stock of comfort, or even necessaries, connected with the hand-cart fixings.

To-day commences the Utah County Annual Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition or Fair, and next week the "Parent Society" will follow suit in the "Deseret Store" of this city. In connection with these Fairs are horse-racing and other sports, the same in this city concluding with a mule race, the slowest mule to be declared the winner, and no man to be permitted to jockey his own mule. This will no doubt be a very exciting affair as a trial of mulish speed.

The Utah Chief, Arapene, brother and successor of the renowned Walker, with a portion of his tribe, is on his biennial or triennial trading trip to the Navajo country. When Arapene is at home he is in San Pete Valley, where he lives in a house, and superintends his primitive farming operations.

As a specimen of the fertility of some portions of this Territory, I will state that I recently measured a head of oats which was two feet three inches in length, and was grown in virgin soil in the newly-settled little Provo Valley. Splendid crops of every kind sown or planted have been raised the present season in the above-named valley, as indeed in most parts of the Territory. Oats are selling at a dollar a bushel; wheat at a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half.

Bear-feed must be scarce the present Summer in the mountains, for the Bruin race have come down to visit the denizens of the vallies more than usual. Many rumors have been current of two or three bears prowling around in the vicinity of this city, one of which graced one of our butcher's shops a week or two ago. A she bear and two cubs astonished the natives in a settlement in Provo Valley a short time ago. One cub was captured, and the other with the mother was killed.

Mr. Daniel W. Jones, who as a guide accompanied some of the troops from Camp Floyd to New-Mexico, returned on the 16th with Stephen B. Moore. On the return trip they were attacked one night by some party firing about one hundred shots at them. Messrs. Jones and Moore mounted two of their mules barebacked and put off, leaving their assailants in possession of their wagon, baggage, other mules, harness, and $560 worth of goods.

The Mormon Presidents and a number of others recently undertook another of their quiet excursions into the country—this time to the coal beds of the Weber River. The party started from this city, up Parley's cañon and park, thence down the Weber cañon to its mouth, and home by way of Ogden. The result of the excursion seems to be a satisfaction that plenty of available coal exists in that region, and only requires the capital and business tact to bring it into market in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the people. About fifty men have been employed for several weeks in opening a road to said coal beds from this city.

Surveyor-general Flambaugh has recently been agitating, in the Mormon newspapers, the invalidity of the Mormon surveys in the various cities and settlements. The Mormons look rather sour at this movement of the General's, and think there is no use in agitating the subject till Government brings the land into market. As a squatter's claim is the extent of Mormon titles here in Utah, while considerable improvements have been made upon the land, it will be seen that this is rather a ticklish subject.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republicans.

Speech of the Hon. John Covode.

A meeting of the workingmen of the Eighteenth Ward, who sympathize with the Republican Party and concur in its principles, was held last evening in the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The announcement that the leading speaker would be Hon. John Covode, contributed, no doubt, to the crowded assemblage by which the spacious hall was filled.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by the appointment of E. Delafield Smith as Chairman.

The subjoined preamble and resolutions were adpted without dissent:

Whereas, It is necessary for a union of the laboring classes to secure their rights, and, also, to secure free homes to free and actual settlers; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to our brother laborers of the Wards of the City of New-York the necessity of a union similar to ours of the Eighteenth Ward.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support our candidates for every office—especially if they are known to be interested in the welfare of the laboring classes.

[The resolutions that followed indorsed the nominations of Abraham Wakeman for Congress, and of Jesse Fonda as member of the State Assembly from the Fourteenth District.]

Mr. Smith, the Chairman, delivered a brief prefatory address, in the course of which "the Eighteenth Ward Rail-splitters" entered the room, preceded by a corps of drummers, and were received by a burst of cheers.

The next speaker was Mr. E. F. Shepard, who was followed by Hon. John Covode, who was introdued as the author of the "Life and Times of Jas. Buchanan."

Mr. Covode said that he had come to New-York in compliance with the request of the Committee who had the management of such affairs as this in charge. He was not a talking man, but a working man, [applause,] and, as such, had made the discovery that this Administration of ours was rotten to the core. Now, as working men, what interest had they in sustaining a General Government unless it promoted the general good? They had no local interests to subserve by it, for they were secure in their homes, their schools, their local institutions of beneficence, in their farms and in their cities. Why then should they countenance or attempt to justify a Government which attempted to force a slave Constitution on a free Territory? Why tolerate murderers and ballot-box stuffers such as Geo. W. Clark and John Calhoun? There was no other reason but party ties. He would admit that an honest man might cling to a party after all its *prestige* had gone, but this administration, he thought, was beyond that, and he was of opinion that it could be convicted under the statutes of this State—first, of falsely personating another party, and next, of being made up of men who obtained office under fraudulent pretences. Jefferson and Jackson had been dethroned from the Democratic pedestal, and John C. Calhoun had been enthroned in their stead. Not only was the old wine all gone, but the hoops, the head and the staves were all changed. Nothing was left of this old Democratic Party but the Custom-house certificate. [Laughter.] How had Mr. Buchanan been elected? It was on the plausible doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. But the power of Congress over the Territories was as old as the Constitution, and the history of Congress attested that; and Mr. Buchanan was the representative of a party who held forth this doctrine in order that Slavery might have an opportunity to exclude free men and free labor from our Western Territories. This was a new invention—a political baby that was born in 1854, and soon after was consigned to its bachelor nurse, and was subsequently so much mangled in Congress that even Judge Douglas, its putative father, could hardly recognize its remains. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, to which the Dred Scott case had led, nothing had been left to the people in the Territories but Abolition, for, unless that was done, the Slave Power was supreme. If we stuck Democratic men to the question really in controversy—the supremacy of free over slave labor—they would say they adhered to the decision of the Court, and still they identified themselves with the party that desired the very doctrines which they (the Democrats) avowed. Mr. Covode proceeded to argue that all the corruptions of the present Administration rest on its policy in regard to the admission of Kansas, and descanted at length on the venality for which, as he said, it has become so unenviably notorious.

He went on to detail some of the private history of his own Investigating Committee, in the management of which he took care that no Republican should be summoned as a witness, lest that fact might be made use of for electioneering purposes. He gave it very clearly to be inferred that the defection of half of the 22 Anti-Lecompton Democrats was brought about by pecuniary bribes. By way of exception he referred, in terms of warm eulogium, to John B. Haskin, of New-York, Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, and John Hickman, of Pennsylvania. He next charged the Administration with having connived at the election frauds in Kansas, and again referred to the corruptions of the Administration, and the means by which it sought to insure its ascendancy.

Mr. Wendell was made the subject of particular comment. I went, said Mr. Covode, to the Bank of the Metropolis, where I knew Mr. Wendell kept his account, and, on interrogating the clerk, was shown the book in which the disbursements to his order were made. There was A. E.; that is one of the kind you want. There is S. C.; that is one of the kind you want. "But what does 'S. C.' mean?" "Oh," was the answer, "it means that the money is to be spent in promoting the cause of the party and of the country." [Laughter.] This Mr. Wendell, Mr. C. continued to say, had paid $5,000 for Kansas in April, 1858. He (Mr. C.) asked of the clerk to whom that money had been paid, and was told it was paid to a Mr. Bean, a clerk then and now in the House, and the editor of a newspaper in Ohio. As it was not until within a few days of the adjournment that Congress passed the appropriation for the Committee's expenses, he (Mr. C.) took $60 out of his own pocket, and sent the officer to Ohio to bring Mr. Bean before the Committee. Mr. Bean, however, had something important to do with Judge Hall; but he came on. He was asked what the money was for, but hesitated to answer. At last he went to Mr. Covode, and gave up at once. He said: "If I must give testimony it will ruin me; I have a wife and children at home, and am the editor of a Democratic newspaper. [Laughter.] He (Mr. C.) admitted that he had some feeling for the man on account of his wife and children, but the result of it was that the Committee found that Mr. Bean and Judge Hall were from the same district in Ohio; that they resided together in Washington, while Judge Hall was in Congress, and that $1,000 of that money had been taken out in a draft on a New-York Bank, just three days after they had lost Judge Hall's vote. That draft was obtained, but with one name so erased that it could not be read. The speaker made allusion to the enormous amounts of money that had been appropriated by the Democracy, to gain a triumph in 1856, and among other things recapitulated the testimony of Patrick Lafferty, an employe in the Philadelphia Custom-House, who, with the wholesome fear of being sent to jail before his eyes, eventually admitted that he had issued two or three thousand fraudulent naturalization tickets; that about 6,000, according to his belief were issued in all; that Mr. Buchanan's majority in Pennsylvania was only 2,560, and therefore that Mr. Buchanan's election was the result of these frauds. Think of a little bit of an Irishman making, in that way, two or three thousand votes! [Laughter.]

Mr. Covode, in further illustration of the abuses to which the Administration had lent itself, instanced the case of the present editor of the Government organ at Washington, the *Constitution*, who held a clerkship in the New-York Custom-house, in which he performed no other labor than the drawing of his salary; and that of Mr. Geo. W. Baker, the nephew, by marriage, of Mr. Buchanan, who had been appointed to a place in the Philadelphia Custom-house with a salary of $100 a month for doing nothing. When asked as to what he did, Baker said he conducted cases in Court for the Government. Mr. Van Dyke, the District-Attorney, was sent for, and testified that Mr. Baker had never appeared in Court but once or twice, and then it was to prosecute suits against the Government. [Laughter.] Instead of dismissing him instantly, as Mr. Buchanan should have done, it was singular to note that the person who did soon find that his services were no longer needed, was Mr. Van Dyke. [Suppressed groans.] Mr. Covode went over the whole history of the relations between Mr. Buchanan and Gov. Walker, in regard to the submission of the Constitution of Kansas to the vote of the people, and, in speaking of the celebrated letter of the President to the Governor, in which the former declared that the Constitution must be submitted to the people, he took occasion to accuse the President of perfidy, and with having sanctioned an outrage on popular rights. The speaker then, in compliance with a call from some one in the crowd, proceeded to express his views on the tariff question, and strongly to advocate the propriety of protection. He then took up the more prominent party issues involved in the present contest. The Republican Party he represented as having invariably given its support to those great measures of political reform and popular exigency which were most conducive to the welfare of the masses; and, in conclusion, emphatically besought of the people of New-York to cast their electoral vote for Lincoln, and thus avert the calamitous consequences that would surely befal the country if the election were sent into the House of Representatives.

At the close of his speech, (which lasted fully two hours,) Mr. Covode was loudly cheered.

Songs and speeches followed, and from the indications that were observable on the part of many of the audience, it would be natural to infer that the meeting did not break up until after midnight. The Chairman himself suggested the propriety of their "making a night of it."

Meeting of the National Union County Convention.

A meeting of the National Union Convention was held last evening at Thorpe's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. The principal business of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee appointed to confer with Committees from the Tammany and Mozart Conventions, with a view to the harmonious action of the three bodies, and also to nominate a Judge for the Superior Court. Mr. W. T. Jennings, chairman of the Conference Committee, reported that both the Mozart and Tammany Conventions had adjourned *sine die* without appointing committees to confer with that from the Union body.

Mr. Smith moved to reconsider so much of the nominations already made by the Convention as related to the office of City Judge.

As a substitute, Mr. Van Wagner moved to withdraw the nominees of the Union Convention altogether, leaving members of the party free to vote as they please.

Mr. Vanderpool moved that the whole question be postponed until next Thursday evening or the next night of meeting.

Each of these motions was discussed at great length and finally the motion last made was carried.

Mr. Halsey moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a Judge of the Superior Court.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order, amid great confusion. Somebody moved to adjourn *sine die*. A multitude of protests and appeals rose against the motion, which on being put were lost. The motion of Mr. Halsey was revived, and now by the Chairman decided in order.

Mr. Bogardus made a personal explanation at some length, protesting that he and all the other candidates on the ticket were about to be sold out, for the purpose of the aggrandizement of one man—F. A. Tallmadge. Because he had received the nomination of Mozart for Judge of the Superior Court, the rest of the Union ticket was to be sacrificed.

The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. John Lloyd, feeling himself touched by the gentleman's insinuations, suggested that the gentleman should not throw stones while he lived in a glass house. Mr. B., he said, had gone to the Committee of seven of the Democratic Volunteers, to induce them to urge his claims for a nomination; had exhibited an anxiety on that subject which no other candidate had evinced. He, (the Chairman,) had not consulted with any one about the calling of this meeting, excepting the Chairman of the Conference Committee, Mr. Jennings, who told him his Committee was ready to report.

Mr. Van Wagner felt himself injured by Mr. Bogardus' remarks, and also indulged in a personal explanation, avowing that he for one had nothing to do with any selling out.

Mr. Bogardus rose again and excitedly protested that he had not intended to reflect on the Chairman. He said that he had not endeavored to make capital in the Democratic Volunteers, but alleged that Mr. Lloyd had in that body supported one who was not a member of his own party. A general discussion ensued.

A motion to adjourn ot Friday evening was made, but the Chair did not hear the second, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Motions to adjourn—some *sine die*, and others to particular evenings—each motion with a score of protests and as many seconds, rose in a perfect bedlam of sounds, and for some time the exertions of the Chairman were entirely insufficient to obtain order. At length, when order was in some measure restored, a Mr. McCormick obtained the floor, and vehemently asserted, in the course of his remarks, that he was ashamed to sit in such a Convention, because every candidate the Convention had nominated had been one of its own members. Here his voice was drowned by hisses, shouts, calls for the floor, and the thundering of the Chairman's gavel upon the table. The speaker was peremptorily ordered by the Chairman to sit down, which he reluctantly did.

Mr. Halsey's motion was now withdrawn, and a second storm of motions for adjournment burst forth. Several were lost, but at length perseverance was crowned with success, and the Convention adjourned until Saturday evening next.

The Williamson Ratification Meeting Postponed.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the muddy condition of the streets, the contemplated ratification of the Republican nomination for the Third Congressional District, did not take place in the Park last evening. Posters were conspicuously placed throughout the District announcing that the meeting will probably take place on Monday next.

O. U. A. Meeting.

Last evening several hundred people assembled at the rooms of Charter Oak Chapter, No. 12 O. U. A., No. 187 Bowery, the occasion being the anniversary of the Chapter. Sachem Leward presided, and the address was delivered by John C. Jacobs. It was mainly a strong appeal for the Union, and elicited loud applause. Speeches were also made by P. G. S. Lucas and Brother Gilmore. The Union Glee Club sang several patriotic songs.

The Fusion Procession To-Night.

The grand torch-light procession of the Anti-Lincoln men takes place to-night. There is promise of a very imposing display. Forming in the lower part of the City, the procession, at a signal to be given by "the Empire Pocket-Piece," will march in eight divisions from the City Hall through Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fifth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Fourth-avenue, the Bowery and Chatham-street, to the Park, where it will be dismissed. If the evening is unpleasant the affair will be postponed. The expenses of the pageant have been large, and the indications are that Capt. Rynders will be compelled to bear them all. He certainly deserves well of those whose cause he serves for the efforts which he has put forth in behalf of the demonstration of to-night.

Geo. N. Sanders, Mr. Yancey, and the Vice-Presidency.

We have been requested to publish the following communication: New-York, Oct. 22, 1860.

To the Editor of the Charleston Courier:

Sir: I am surprised that an earnest and sagacious editor like yourself could be led so far astray as to give serious color to a rumor which, on a little investigation on your part, would have proved to have grown out of some playful words of mine at a private dinner party.

Although the remarks I made sprang out of the moment, without previous thought, and were only responsive to the spirit of good-humored political raillery which prevailed around the table, I am quite willing that all I said on the occasion and after, shall go to the public. My words, though casually spoken, at most only pointed out a way by which the Vice-Presidency could be won and the Democratic Party saved.

In only two instances, the second being merely, a laughing allusion to the first, did I ever, either jocosely or seriously, speak in Mr. Yancey's presence of his chances for the Vice-Presidency. The mere mention of the parties present on the first occasion, with a simple statement of what I then said, out of which it has all grown, will be a sufficient gauge to the absurdity of the whole story.

The gentlemen were, first, the generous host, Mr. J. D. Hoover; time, the Thursday before the Baltimore Convention. On his right, Vice-President Breckinridge. On his left, Col. J. W. Forney, of the *Press*. Between him and myself, Mr. Yancey. These, with Gen. John Cunningham, of Charleston, Mr. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, and several others of equally opposing spheres, composed the party.

The conversation and speeches naturally turned towards the approaching Convention. Being called on in turn, I observed, referring to the Vice-Presidency, that Democratic usage gave the Vice-President to the minority, and instanced that at Cincinnati the Douglas party demanded and obtained the nomination of Major Breckinridge as Vice-President, after they had been beaten on the Presidency. That there was no question as to who was the minority-chief in the present contest, Douglas had, in his last speech, signally pointed out Mr. Yancey; and I felt authorized to say that the majority, with whom I had the honor to act, would generously follow the wise acknowledgment in '56 of this precedent, and allow the minority again to indicate the Vice-President. That Mr. Yancey had bravely won the position by breaking up the Convention at Charleston, and that he had gained everything possible in that direction. That his star would now lead him to harmony, and to the preventing any more breaks in the Democratic Party. That I would suggest a platform as a substitute for both the others on the Slavery question, which Mr. Yancey and his followers could honorably accept. That the platform I would have him adopt would be to require fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants in a Territory before giving to it legislative powers. This is the manner, length, and breadth of my Vice Presidential proposition to Mr. Yancey. It is for Mr. Yancey, and not myself, to say what consideration he gave to it, and what effort he made, if any, on the line of its suggestions.

Before leaving Mr. Hoover's, Mr. Yancey came to me, and said he would like to make a complimentary visit to Mr. Douglas with me, at a time when he would be most at leisure. By note the next day I informed Mr. Yancey that I would call for him at his rooms at ten in the evening. Arriving at the appointed hour, I found with Mr. Yancey, Messrs. [illegible], Hubbard and Fisher, of Virginia, discussing the politics of the day. I asked Mr. Yancey significantly if he had been considering the Vice-Presidential project, alluding of course to what had occurred at Hoover's. He archly indicated in his reply that he had now higher aspirations. In the same vein, I, alluding to the speedy annihilation of Harrison and Taylor, rejoined that, as Douglas' friends were much more numerous and enthusiastic than theirs, he could, certainly, count upon *his* being killed off in less than six months. I do not pretend to give the precise words, but the sense is exact, without stretching or shrinking. We soon left for Douglas'; found him surrounded by friends, and spent a pleasant hour, without a word on the Vice-Presidency from Douglas, Yancey, or any of the party. I drove Mr. Yancey back to his lodgings. Thus ended our interviews. When alone with Mr. Yancey, our political conversation was entirely on the platform—no allusion by either to the Vice-Presidency.

I regret that any Virginia gentlemen should so overstep the line of social ethics as to make a grave report, with the intention of injuring Mr. Douglas politically, out of the fragmentary words of a careless conversation between others, of the scope and bearing of which they were entirely ignorant, not being cognizant of its antecedents; thus making possibly necessary this public explanation of what has been so astutely misrepresented.

I trust that the *Courier* and other journals which have given such wide-spread circulation to the irregular statement of the Virginia gentlemen will publish my explanation, in justice to Mr. Douglas. Respectfully,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

Pennsylvania Election.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE COMPLETE—CURTIN'S MAJORITY, 32,092.

Counties.	AUDITOR GENERAL.—1859.— Cochran.	 Wright.	GOVERNOR.—1860.— Curtin.	 Foster.
Adams	2529	2539	2778	[illegible]
Alleghany	7934	4720	15879	[illegible]
Armstrong	2282	1943	3774	[illegible]
Beaver	1798	1131	2682	1719
Bedford	2011	2147	2464	[illegible]
Berks	6251	7444	6833	[illegible]
Blair	2600	1449	3051	2179
Bradford	3743	1639	6664	[illegible]
Bucks	5172	5189	6383	[illegible]
Butler	2075	1514	3526	[illegible]
Cambria	1593	1868	2177	[illegible]
Carbon	1491	1649	1722	1530
Centre	2446	2233	3165	[illegible]
Chester	5066	4044	7540	[illegible]
Clarion	532	1216	1795	[illegible]
Clearfield	1129	1448	1755	2046
Clinton	1226	1600	1750	1703
Columbia	1205	1782	1848	[illegible]
Crawford	2766	2141	5277	3178
Cumberland	2921	3224	3625	3716
Dauphin	3331	2247	4555	[illegible]
Delaware	2097	1280	3183	[illegible]
Elk	317	411	421	[illegible]
Erie	2325	1119	5613	[illegible]
Fayette	2676	2824	3382	3568
Franklin	3692	3288	4053	3979
Fulton	710	851	828	957
Forest	37	30	125	66
Greene	785	1596	1526	2669
Huntingdon	2264	1774	3070	2114
Indiana	1922	827	3672	[illegible]
Jefferson	1071	851	1886	1483
Juniata	1223	1309	1503	1485
Lancaster	7602	3433	13012	7153
Lawrence	1351	526	2645	[illegible]
Lebanon	2451	1289	3847	2234
Lehigh	3613	3886	4166	[illegible]
Luzerne	5071	5926	6662	[illegible]
Lycoming	2590	2949	3615	[illegible]
McKean	600	587	1048	[illegible]
Mercer	2770	2225	3824	[illegible]
Mifflin	1372	1430	1723	1469
Monroe	409	1777	822	2105
Montgomery	4535	5056	5812	7303
Montour	602	1154	983	1229
Northampton	2797	4977	3507	5219
Northum'land	1602	2159	2429	[illegible]
Perry	2070	2052	2416	[illegible]
Philadelphia	29525	26866	40233	[illegible]
Pike	135	721	324	842
Potter	918	502	1410	615
Schuylkill	4879	4534	7301	7067
Somerset	2187	1190	2977	1372
Snyder	1286	737	1704	1136
Sullivan	324	525	394	543
Susquehanna	2807	2091	4110	2486
Tioga	1940	1042	4147	1331
Union	1363	840	1820	1019
Venango	2022	1837	2581	2122
Warren	1139	757	2112	1172
Washington	3745	3390	4768	4306
Wayne	1609	1949	2610	2537
Westmoreland	3803	4163	4830	5276
Wyoming	751	945	1192	1366
York	4983	5203	5322	6065
Total	181835	164544	262349	230257

The Negroes Kidnapped in Sandusky.—The Sandusky (Ohio) papers give some further particulars of the kidnapping of six negroes in that place. The *Register* says: "The following were the persons kidnapped: Henry Burns, wife and one child. It is claimed here that the woman was free. Thos. Marshall, wife and one child. The children were each about six months old, and were born in Ohio. They first came here in December last, as we are told, and some time during the Winter rented thirty acres of wild land for five years, put up cabins, and moved on to it in March last. In the Spring they cleared seven acres and put out crops, and the cultivated land is now covered with a fine crop of corn, &c., sufficient for their Winter's supply. Several of our citizens have visited the place, and they report that everything looks as though they had been industrious and were very comfortably situated. There are other negro cabins in the neighborhood—none close by—and no whites living near. The colored man who heard Mrs. Burns crying as she was being dragged over the fence and who shot at the kidnapper, was probably the first one of the neighbors aroused, and the first to give the alarm.

Two gentlemen from this city, who were passing, on Sunday morning, through the field where the captives were taken, discovered a sheet lying partly concealed within a shock of corn. Upon further examination, they found a little child of two and a half years partly wrapped in the sheet. It looked up with a pitiful, wild look, but was too much exhausted to cry, it having been exposed there two nights and one day, covered with nothing but a thin cotton sheet. It was cold and swollen, and looked as though it had nearly cried itself to death. It was taken to a house and cared for, and yesterday had quite recovered and seemed cheerful. It is quite probable that when the man who was dragging the woman over the fence was fired at, and calling for help, some one of the party was carrying the child and threw it down and ran to the relief of his companion.

Loss of a Newburyport Ship—All Hands Perished.—The ship *Black Hawk*, of Newburyport, Capt. Thurlow, which sailed from Calcutta April 1 for Boston, and which has been overdue for some time, was undoubtedly lost in a heavy gale in Bengal Bay April 5, and all on board perished. The only information in regard to her fate is furnished by a seaman named John Lalor, who arrived at this port in the ship *Mattapan*, from Calcutta, although a similar statement was received here some months since from Calcutta. He states that he was on board the British ship *Geologist*, from London for Calcutta, and when in the Bay of Bengal on the 4th of April last, they signalized the American ship *Black Hawk*, from Calcutta for Boston.

On the next day the *Black Hawk* was in sight to windward, under close-reefed sails, when a heavy squall came up, which was seen to strike the ship and capsize her. The same squall shortly after struck the *Geologist*, completely dismantling her.

The Captain of the ship *Octavius*, which arrived at Calcutta April 16, also passed in the Bay of Bengal quantities of wrecked stuff, which he judged to have belonged to an American ship.

The *Black Hawk* was built in Newburyport in 1857, and was 941 tons register. She had on board the following cargo: 1,728 bags saltpetre, 6,729 bags and 5,000 pockets linseed, 12,780 pieces gunny cloth, 200 cases castor oil, and 1,096 bags cutch. There is large insurance in this city on the cargo.—*Boston Journal.*

Serious Accident on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—Explosion of a Locomotive.—We are pained to learn that on Wednesday evening, when near the forty-mile station, the locomotive *Cherokee* exploded, seriously and perhaps fatally injuring Mr. Brown, a conductor; Mr. Geo. Fox, the engineer, and a fireman whose name we could not ascertain. The locomotive was attached to a freight-train, and when near the station alluded to the engineer discovered that there was not sufficient water in the tender to last until the next tank was reached. The engine and tender were uncoupled, and Mr. Brown mounting the locomotive, it started. It had proceeded but a short distance when the explosion occurred, shattering the locomotive to fragments, and throwing some portions of it a great distance. Only the wheels were left whole. The unfortunate persons upon the car were severely injured, as before stated, and it is singular that they were not instantly killed.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The American Consul at Singapore.—We understand that J. P. O'Sullivan, Esq., Consul for the United States at Singapore, is about to leave us for his own country, having taken his passage for Boston in the ship *Borneo*. Mr. O'Sullivan will carry home with him the best wishes of this community. During his residence among us he has succeeded in gaining the respect and esteem of all classes, not only from the efficient discharge of his official duties, but also his uniform courtesy and urbanity in his social relations.—*Singapore Journal of Commerce.*

MINERAL WEALTH OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Improvement of the Navigation of the Deep River—Early Geological Examination of the Country by Professors Olmstead and Emmons—Later Examinations by Capt. Wilkes and Chief-Engineers Hunt and Martin, of the United States Navy—The Mineral Deposits they Found—Analysis of Coal and Iron Ores—Opening Out to the Seaboard—What is Intended and what Anticipated.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Friday, Oct. 12, 1860.

Some days since a paragraph appeared in the TIMES, noticing the fact that North Carolina was getting jubilant over the prospective completion of her first projected work of internal improvements.

You are right that we are jubilant—though you are wrong in assuming the improvement of the navigation of the Deep River to be the first of our State works. It is a link in the chain, but the last and greatest. When New-York, through her Erie Canal, first brought the great grain-growing regions of her own West within the reach of her young metropolis, she felt and expressed just pride and joy. And well she might, for, as the result has proved, that one single work made her the dépôt of all our exports and our imports—the storehouse of the nation.

Ours is a smaller work—less in magnitude of length and breadth, and of drainage—less in cost, but to the extent of its capacity, we anticipate it will do for North Carolina what the Erie Canal has done for New-York; that it will promote her industry, develop her resources and increase her wealth.

It is almost unknown to the world, but nevertheless a fact, that within what is called the basin of the Deep River, there is a wealth of coal and iron ore almost inexhaustible, and exceeding in richness anything yet developed in this country.

We have a reputation at the North for being fast asleep, while you are so wide-awake. In that respect, at least, you do us some injustice. We may not make so much fuss and fury—we have no great Journals in Printing-House-square to proclaim, with their thousand tongues, our untiring enterprise. But yet, so long ago as 1824, our sleepy State projected a partial Geological Survey. It was commenced by Professor OLMSTEAD, of Yale College, but abandoned because of other engagements which engrossed his entire attention. At a later period it was renewed and carefully completed by Professor EMMONS. Both these eminent gentlemen unite in the opinion that the region of the Deep River was rich beyond comparison in deposits of coal and iron minerals.

In 1858, the Congress of the United States directed the Secretary of the Navy to cause a survey of the Deep River region, with reference to the establishment on the Cape Fear River of a National Foundry and Machine Shop. The Secretary of the Navy designated Capt. CHARLES WILKES and Chief Engineers HUNT and MARTIN to perform this duty.

Capt. WILKES, in his report, minutely describes the geographical position of the Deep River country, "deeming such details necessary," as he says, "from the fact that but little is known of it, even in the capital of North Carolina." The Deep River basin he describes as occupying the centre of the State, and but 30 miles in a southwesterly direction from Raleigh. It is about 25 miles in length by 10 in width, and so embraces an area of from 250 to 300 square miles.

Capt. WILKES procured and brought with him to Washington specimens of the coal and iron ores from the Egypt shaft, there being worked. These he submitted to Prof. GEORGE C. SHAEFFER for examination and analysis. The results were as follows:

COAL.

	Per cent.
Bituminous matter, given off as gas	32.7
Fixed carbon, (coke,)	60.7
Ash	5.3
Sulphur	1.3
	100.0

The specific gravity was 1.26. "The coal," says Prof. SHAEFFER, "is light, highly bituminous, yielding a shining and very porous coke, and purplish ash, and is an excellent coal for making gas or for burning. It absorbs only 1.2,000th of its weight of water, after having been immersed for some time."

BLACK BAND IRON ORE.

	Per cent.
Carbon	31.30
Peroxide of Iron	47.50
Silex	9.00
Bitumen and water	8 81
Sulphur	3.39
	100.0

OTHER ORES.

	"Specular."	"Heading."
Peroxide of Iron	96.4	98.2
Silica	2.1	1.4
Earthy matter, soluble	1.5	0.4
	100.0	100.0
	"Hemetitic."	"Magnetic"
Peroxide of Iron	74.3	79.720
Silica	10.6	4.000
Water	9.5	8 800
Carbon	5.6	7.368
Earthy matter	100.0	99.888

	"Iron Ball."
Protoxide of Iron	40
Silica	13
Carbonic acid and carbonaceous matter	34
Earthy matter	13
	100

Capt. WILKES describes the hemetitic ore as coming from a hill known as Ore Knob. It is elevated about 300 feet above the surrounding country, and covers an area of 350 acres. The ore is red, and visible everywhere. A massive vein appears to bisect the hill. This was worked before the Revolutionary War, and castings were found, made anterior to that period. A few miles below the junction of the Haw and Deep Rivers is another ore hill, somewhat dome-shaped, and one mass of ore, that yields more than 95 per cent. of peroxide of iron. The vein from which this specimen was taken is 8 feet in width.

Capt. WILKES thus concludes that portion of his report relating to the mineral resources of the region he was instructed to explore: "There are few places," he says, "to be found in our country, where there is such a concentration of material, and which can be mined with so little toil and expense; and abundance of the best fuel, consisting of charcoal and the mineral coals susceptible of being advantageously coked, and in great quantity and variety for all purposes of the arts, as well as domestic uses; fine clays for refractory furnaces, building materials, of sandstone, gneiss and granite; millstone grit, and fine sandstone for grindstones; clays and sands for the manufacture of porcelain. Of the latter class there is a large tract near Jones' Falls."

He continues: "Stetaite, or soapstone, and agalmatolite are found in extensive masses, in alternate beds with the metamorphic slates. The latter is of exceedingly fine and compact grain, and has a very soft and soapy feeling, and is of a greenish-white color. It is different in composition from the steatite or soapstone, and is of a much finer grain. It can be applied to the same uses; but that which has been quarried in Chatham County has been ground at STUART's mills, on the Deep River, to a powder as fine as flour, and exported to New-York, where it is used for clarifying sugar. It sells for $18 to $20 a ton. Its composition, as given by Professor EMMONS, is as follows:

Silex	73.00	Potash	2.00
Alumina	18.76	Water	3.55
Total			97.21

Roofing slate was also found, specimens of which were shown Capt. WILKES, which he says were compact, and appeared to split smooth and even.

The engineers, Messrs. HUNT and MARTIN, who assisted in the survey, bear testimony to the correctness of the conclusions stated by the Chief of the Commission. "From the great quantities of ore," they add, "which we saw in different localities, together with the various kinds and qualities, some exceedingly rich, we have no hesitation in saying there is in the Deep River country almost inexhaustible quantities of ore, from which, by a proper selection and mixing, the very best quality of pig or wrought iron can be made." Of the bituminous coal, Messrs. HUNT and MARTIN say: "A sample sent on was tried in the smith shop at the Washington Navy-yard, and compares well with the best Cumberland coals used there. It appears quite free from sulphur or slate, and leaves very little earthy matter."

Capt. WILKES accompanies his "Report of the Examination of the Deep River Country" by maps and profiles showing the topography of the land, and the dip of the mineral beds, and also a sectional drawing of the shaft of the Egypt mines, which at that time had been sunk to a depth of 460 feet.

These facts, Mr. TIMES, are gathered from official reports. They are impartial, and therefore to be relied upon. I have quoted them to show you the extent and value of the section which the "Deep River Improvement" is expected to drain. Do you wonder that we are jubilant at the near completion of a work which we believe opens to us a long vista of active industry and commercial prosperity? Bringing them directly to your own doors, what is to prevent our exacting a remunerating toll upon the raw materials which we have in such great abundance? Coal for your gas-works rivaling that of Newcastle; iron ores from which, for the past three years, have been made the finest quality of steel; bituminous slate, from which we are now extracting large quantities of oil; soapstone that will pay fifty per cent. on the cost of preparing and transportation. These are what we shall throw upon you, when we shall have cleared away the shoals and overcome the rapids that now impede navigation from the inland to the seaboard.

Shall not these resources make us thrifty and strong? Shall they not make us independent and prosperous? Shall they not make us a part of the great world outside, and bind us to its enterprise and its civilization? We anticipate so much, at least, from the small beginning we are about to make, and are full of the hope which makes us glad and strong.

In a few days I propose to visit our developing El Dorado, and, with your permission, will impart to the readers of the TIMES a knowledge of what I may see and hear.

S.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Failure of the Last Attempt of the Democracy to Fuse—Ex-Gov. Wise, Senator Hunter, Extra Billy Smith, John M. Botts, and a Host of other Distinguished Men in the Field—Botts' Late Important Speech—Its Revolutionary Tendency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860.

For some time past, the Conservatives in both branches of the Democratic Party in this State have been looking forward with fear and anxiety to the meeting of the State Executive Committees, when it was hoped they would agree upon some mutual line of defence, by way of resisting the overwhelming power of the Opposition, and of preserving the integrity of the party by uniting upon the same Electoral ticket; but the Committees have met, and after a laborious session of two days, finally agreed to disagree, so that all idea of Fusion in the Old Dominion is at an end. The proposition to unite upon one Electoral ticket was made by the Douglas Committee; it was formally considered by the other, and finally rejected; and now the fight has assumed in earnest the characteristics of the renowned combat between the Kilkenny cats—being determined to destroy each other—in which laudable enterprise they will probably succeed.

The present is one of the most spirited campaigns ever conducted in Virginia. Every part of the State is thoroughly canvassed by distinguished orators of each party. YANCEY has made several speeches, in which he repudiates disunion and attempts to show that *his* is the only Conservative and Union-saving party now in the field. Senator R. M. T. HUNTER is stumping the State, and avows the same doctrine. No man loves the Union as much as Mr. HUNTER, and no man can save it but Mr. BRECKINRIDGE! Ex-Gov. WISE has made a speech at Norfolk, and is to make several others, while Extra-BILLY SMITH is doing service in the same line. None of these men have a word here to say about "precipitating the Cotton States into a revolution"—they find the *Union* sentiment too strong in Virginia to urge or even advocate the idea of withdrawing from it. Wherever the masses are collected to listen to these political orators, Union-loving and preserving sentiments are sure to meet with unanimous and unbounded applause. Political barbecues, at which the orators of all parties meet and discuss the present issues, are quite common throughout the State; some of these barbecues continue for two or three days, and similar discussions are being had in country churches and county court-houses, but the largest and most important political meetings are those addressed by Mr. BOTTS, who has lately thrown himself body and soul into the heart of this contest. Already several immense mass meetings have assembled to hear him, and his speeches are making a powerful impression, and are working a revolution in public sentiment. The novelty and boldness of his doctrines are everywhere attracting attention, and wherever he speaks he is greeted by thousands of attentive listeners. The Richmond *Enquirer*, the Breckinridge organ, calls it "the great speech of the campaign," although an "infamous" one, and has already devoted columns to the discussion of the new points presented.

The telegraphic report of Mr. BOTTS' speech, which appeared exclusively in the TIMES, was a very creditable effort, but it failed to present a number of his best and strongest points, some of which I will here briefly notice, inasmuch as I hope to be able, in a few days, to send you a full report of this "revolutionary" speech.

By way of preface, Mr. BOTTS observed that such was the tyranny of the Southern Press and of Southern public opinion, that few men dare speak their sentiments, but that he had no favors to ask—that he was a freeman, and should fearlessly exercise his right to say what he pleased, and upon any subject. They might call him an *Abolitionist*, but his shoulders were broad, and could bear a heavier burden than even that. And he *did* say what he pleased, and a Virginia audience applauded doctrines novel to their ears, and which might have been regarded as highly offensive, if uttered by other lips.

He avowed his disbelief in Mr. SEWARD's "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, but he swept away the calumnies by which his name in the South has been rendered infamous. He read an extract from the Rochester speech, embracing the obnoxious irrepressible conflict paragraph, and then showed that the idea did not originate with Mr. SEWARD, but that ROGER A. PRYOR and Senator TOOMBS held the same doctrine, and had enunciated it previous to Mr. SEWARD's speech. PRYOR and TOOMBS believed that there was an irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor, but that free labor would finally give way to slave labor, while Mr. SEWARD held that slave labor must gradually retire and finally die before the triumphant march of freedom and of free labor. But Mr. BOTTS did not agree with either of them—he did not believe there was any such "conflict," that soil and climate regulated both systems of labor, and that both would long endure.

In case of Mr. LINCOLN's election it was predetermined by some of the Southern States to secede, and inasmuch as Virginia would be invited to join in the treasonable crusade, it was right that the people should understand the true position and sentiments of the Republican candidate, and for this purpose Mr. BOTTS read copious extracts from Mr. LINCOLN's speeches, all tending to show that he was quite conservative, and not the terrible, bloody-minded, fire-eating Abolitionist the South generally believed him to be. He did not desire to be understood as advocating Mr. LINCOLN's views upon Slavery, he merely wished to present historical facts, so as to disarm the enemies of the Union, by showing that they had no cause to rebel against Mr. LINCOLN or his Administration, because of his views upon the Slavery question.

The Southern Democrats claim that the *equality* of the States in and to the Territories can only be preserved by their being allowed to carry their property (slaves) into them, and to have their right to this property protected by law. Mr. BOTTS said the States *had* equal rights in the Territories; that the Northern man could carry any property there that the Southern man could, and that the Southern man could carry any property there which the Northern man could, and, therefore, they stood upon *equal* grounds; but if by *equality* they meant the right to carry *slave* property into the Territories, they had mistaken their rights; that they had no such rights under the Constitution, as that instrument *did not recognize them as property in a national sense*, and that *they were not property except when they were made so by local law.*

In the early history of Slavery in the American Colonies, slaves were recognized as property; but at last, the question was tested by the celebrated Somerville case, in which Lord MANSFIELD decided that slaves were *not* property under the common law, and from that hour to this, they have been so regarded in this country. A *horse* is property everywhere—so recognized by the common law—and therefore needs no protection; but human beings must be reduced to property by special law, and they cannot be held as property except where such law prevails, and this was the constitutional view. Lord MANSFIELD made his decision shortly before the American Constitution was written, and the authors of that document recognized the legality of the decision in one of the Articles of the Constitution, as thus: "No person held to service or labor in one State, *under the laws thereof*, escaping into another," &c. If they were held under the common law, no State law would be necessary, and no such clause in the Constitution would have been inserted. Again, if they are property under the common law, no *special* protection is necessary. No man in the Territories asks to have his *horses* protected, because his right to that species of property is everywhere recognized. Thus it seems that this Southern cry for *equality*, is in reality a demand for *exclusive* rights and privileges, which they have no right to ask, and which they will never receive.

This point, the right of property in slaves, was argued at great length, and with much ability, and is causing no little discussion. The *Enquirer* has already devoted columns to the discussion of the subject, considering Mr. BOTTS' views highly revolutionary, and fraught with evil.

Mr. BOTTS said he had never publicly expressed his views upon Slavery, but would do so now. In a *moral* and *religious* point of view, he had no objection to Slavery. Contrasting the negro slaves in this country, with their African ancestors, Slavery seems to be a *humanizing, civilizing* and *Christianizing* institution. *Politically*, it was an evil. Virginia had lost caste and power by holding on to the system. Younger States were shooting far ahead of the Old Dominion. We had only to look at Ohio, Indiana and other Free States, to learn our true position and the value of the two systems. *Economically* it was decidedly wrong. Free labor being more profitable than Slave labor. No poor man could now afford to own a slave, and hence the reason why so many slaves were being sold to the far South—slave labor being more profitable there than here, they are gradually leaving the State, while we are substituting cheap labor.

Socially, about as much could be said against Slavery as for it, when viewed in its social bearings or relations.

The immense audience who heard Mr. BOTTS listened with profound attention, and in no instance uttered a sound of dissent or disapprobation, whilst all his strong points were warmly applauded.

V.

Another Letter from Hon. Amos Kendall.

THE QUESTION OF DISSENSION—WHAT WOULD BECOME OF THE SOUTH IN THE EVENT OF A DISSOLUTION?

WASHINGTON, October, 1860.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

Your paper for a few days past has forcibly reminded me of the days of President JACKSON, when AMOS KENDALL was the theme of a thousand scribblers. Circumstances, however, have somewhat changed. Then he was abused by the enemies of the Old Hero and of his Administration; now by the organ of an Administration which claims to be his friends. Who has changed? Is it AMOS KENDALL, who has not uttered a sentiment which is not an echo of those avowed and acted upon by that purest of patriots? Or is it certain men who claim his mantle while they repudiate his most dearly cherished principles? When he heard disunion foreshadowed in dinner-table speeches, he rebuked it in his celebrated toast, "*The Federal Union—It must be Preserved*;" and when he saw the sentiment about to be reduced to practice, by his eloquent and patriotic appeal he called into existence one hundred and fifty thousand volunteers to preserve it. Because I alluded to that fact and expressed the opinion that, should a similar emergency arise, two hundred thousand would respond to a similar call, you denounce me as a bloody monster, ready to slaughter "women and children!" Yet, no eulogy is too strong for you to bestow on Gen. JACKSON.

You are right in the caption with which you head your comments on my letter to Col. ORR—"*Threats will never bring peace.*" For two months past, the papers controlled by the enemies of the Union in the South have teemed with threats of disunion in the event of Mr. LINCOLN's election, and my letter was in response to a startling threat of that description. There will not be peace until these threats cease, or until Southern Union men cut loose from the enemies of the Union and cordially unite with the friends of the Constitution in the North to put down Black Republicanism on the one hand and Disunionism on the other. I made no threat; you have misapplied the sentiment of your caption.

Your strictures upon myself need no reply. If I have not, during a life of seventy-one years, a large portion of which has been spent in public positions, established a private and political character which no name you can give me can mar, and no association in which you may place me can taint, it is useless for me to care for the future. It is a higher aim than self-defence or self-distinction which induces me to resume my pen.

Sir, it is a sad sight to see the organ of a Democratic Administration attempting to establish the doctrine that it would in any event be a crime in the President to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States constitutionally enacted. Disguise it as you will, your doctrine amounts to this, and nothing less. Already the peculiar organ of nullification in the South is recommending secession while Mr. BUCHANAN is still in office, upon the assumption that he may not enforce the laws and defend the Constitution, which by his official oath he is bound to do. Doubtless the assumption is unwarranted, though justified by the tone of his acknowledged organ.

Let it be remembered that the question is not now what the South ought to do in case of an actual and irremediable outrage upon her rights and institutions. The threat is *to secede if Mr. Lincoln shall be elected.* Will his mere election absolve the people of the South from their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or relieve the President from the duty of defending the one and executing the other? This is the real question under discussion.

You talk about *coercing States*. States are not the subjects upon which the Constitution and laws of the United States operate. They cannot commit treason nor be hanged as traitors. But neither can they, by any act of theirs, absolve their citizens from their allegiance to the United States.

The Constitution contains the following provision, viz.: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, * * * *shall be the supreme law of the land*, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

The same Constitution declares, that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

It also declares that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and prescribes to him the following oath, viz.:

"*I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.*"

Now, suppose Mr. LINCOLN were elected, and a citizen of Charleston, acting with or without the sanction of the State authorities, having a cargo of sugar entering the port, should refuse to pay the legal duties, and with an armed party should resist the officers attempting to collect them, thus levying war against the United States, do you think the President would be faithful to his duty and true to his oath if he did not, if necessary, use the militia, the army and navy, in "*taking care that the laws be faithfully executed*," and in "*preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution of the United States?*" Could he, without official perjury, and becoming a traitor himself, fold his arms and say *this would be coercing a State*, and under such a plea suffer the Constitution and laws to be subverted? If bloodshed ensued, who would be responsible—the President, who would be, "*to the best of his ability*," attempting to perform his sworn duty, or the traitors who were attempting to subvert the Government?

Your doctrine, I suppose, is that the State authorities or a State Convention may declare a State out of the Union, and thus absolve all its citizens from allegiance to the United States?

Now, each State, by a convention elected by the people, agreed with every other State, by the adoption of the Constitution, that all its provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, should be "*the supreme law of the land.*"

They all agreed to take a portion of the power theretofore possessed by their respective State Governments and vest them in a common government, (based on precisely the same authority as their State Governments,) whose Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, should be above the reach of all State authority. How, then, can any act of a State absolve its citizens from obedience to this "*supreme law of the land*," declared by its highest authority, a convention elected by the people, to be binding, "*anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

To me it is a wonder that any man can entertain an idea to my mind so absurd. The theory of our Government obviously is, that the citizen owes allegiance to his State Government *to the extent of its reserved powers*, and to the General Government *to the extent of its granted powers*, and that no act of the General Government can relieve him from allegiance to his State, and no act of this State can relieve him from his allegiance to the United States.

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not deny the right of rebellion in the people of any State when unconstitutional outrages shall be committed on their rights and institutions, and all hope for redress by peaceful means has vanished. But I deny that the language of aspiring demagogues, or the election of one of them to the Presidency, would constitute such an outrage, though a just cause for alarm.

I also deny that in such an event the South would be without hope of redress. It is not to be found, however, in personal denunciations of eminent Democrats, in attempting to force on the Democratic Party new and useless issues, or in threats of disunion. Let all this cease, now and forever. Be just to the Northern Democracy; in devotion to the Union emulate WASHINGTON and JACKSON, and you will rally an irresistible force, who, by the aid of the ballot-box only, will rescue your institutions from danger and firmly maintain every constitutional right.

You say that Southern men are demanding only their constitutional rights. Do you think they have a "constitutional right" *to destroy the Constitution?* Such, indeed, is the claim of a right to secede from the Union, if based on any other ground than a right of rebellion for gross and irremediable wrongs.

You say that the South Carolinians "will even suspect that he (meaning me) is governed by disappointment and the revenge consequent thereon," and that, "under other circumstances, he entertained another sort of sentiments."

I plead guilty to the charge of disappointment, though it has filled me with sorrow rather than revenge. My disappointment was in the apparent fact that the present Administration had not the sagacity to perceive that their policy would inevitably destroy the Democratic Party, and minister to the designs of those whose ultimate object is the destruction of the Union.

As evidence of *my* inconsistency, you quote certain sayings of Senator DOUGLAS! I might, with propriety, demur to this testimony; but I adopt those quotations as in the main my sentiments then and now, unchanged and unchangeable. I believe that fidelity to the Constitution in the North and in the South is the only means by which the Union can be long preserved. I do not doubt that when the theory of Senator SEWARD, false in fact, and treasonable in effect, that slave labor and free labor cannot exist in the same community, becomes the settled rule of action in the General Government, the Union will come to an end. But my faith is equally strong that it is in the power of the friends of the Constitution in the South, by a cordial union with its friends in the North, to avert this catastrophe and all its consequent calamities.

In conclusion, I implore you, and those who act with you, to abandon your denunciations of men with whom you must ultimately act in preserving the Constitution and State institutions, if they are to be preserved at all. Do not further verify the old maxim, that "Whom God intends to destroy he first makes mad." That the cordial coöperation of the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS and BELL might have prevented the triumph of Black-Republicanism, and may hereafter render its triumph transient and innocuous, no observing man can doubt. Why, then, not labor to bring them together instead of thrusting them further apart? Is the new-fangled dogma on which the Charleston Convention split, or any theoretical claim to a right of secession, of more importance than the preservation of the Union, the Constitution, the peace, the happiness, the prosperity, and the glory of our country, hitherto unequaled by those of any other people on the face of the earth? or shall Black-Republicanism at the North and secessionism in the South be allowed to cut asunder our bond of union and divide us into hostile States, occasionally drenching our now joyous fields in the blood of their cultivators? Any man who thinks this Union can be peacefully broken up, or, if it could, that peace could always be maintained between its fragments, shuts his eyes to the events of our own age and is deaf to the lessons of history.

AMOS KENDALL.

Political Miscellany.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

Hon. B. H. HILL, one of the Electors at Large on the Union ticket in Georgia, has written another long letter, urging the claims of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT. He says, in conclusion:

"But let wrangling about consistency go for the present. Let us defeat LINCOLN—let us save the country—let us avert *civil war*. That '*fire-bell' of Jefferson is ringing loudly*; let us be up and doing. Let the people of the North now see that the recent elections are moving us—*moving us together*—together, for the Union if we can, for ourselves if we must.

Cannot the three Executive Committees take this matter in hand and arrange it? If all will not, cannot two do it? A movement for Union in the South now will defeat LINCOLN in the North and save the Government. This is the *possibility* now of saving the Union, and I doubt if it can be done in any other manner.

If the politicians and Presses—the authors of all our troubles—will continue to wrangle, will not the people concentrate their votes? And how better can they concentrate than to vote for the man who all admit is national; who was never connected with a faction, who never agitated the slavery question for party purposes, whose whole life is a guarantee of fidelity to the Constitution and the laws of the land.

My countrymen, as it was in the days of Jerusalem's overthrow, so is it with us now. The common enemy is battering down the walls of our National Jerusalem, and yet within are our Simons, our Johns and our Eleazers, leading the people to divisions and destruction, to gratify their own narrow ambitions! What Prophets have we killed, what Saviour have we crucified, that we should be thus abandoned by the God of our fathers? Let us repent of our wickedness—let us heal our divisions—let us come down from the mountains of sin and worship in our Temple. Then shall the enemies of our Union be driven away, and God, even our God, shall return to bless us."

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that, besides the nine electors on the Reading ticket, who originally expressed their preference for Mr. DOUGLAS, five others were induced, before the late Gubernatorial election, to partially pledge him their support. These were Messrs. Crockett, Walker, Barber, Fettemore and Hamlin. With the three who refused to answer the interrogatories of the State Committee, but who were supposed to be favorable to Mr. DOUGLAS, this would leave but 10 of the 27 electors to vote for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

Mr. WASHBURN, the Governor elect of Maine, has sent in his resignation of his seat in the House of Representatives, to take effect on Jan. 1. He will follow the example of Senator HAMLIN and Gov. BANKS, who, when elevated to Gubernatorial chairs of their respective States, spent the month of December in Washington. The successor of Mr. WASHBURN will probably be Mr. STEPHEN COBURN, of Cornhegan. He is an able lawyer and a zealous Republican. Already there are speculations as to who shall take the chair which Senator HAMLIN is expected to vacate. Hon. LOT. M. MORRILL, present Governor of the State, will undoubtedly be the man.

FROM CANADA.

The Earthquake at Quebec—Sir Allan N. McNab again a Candidate for Parliamentary Honors—The Cost of the Prince's Visit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

The earthquake was very violent here, in fact more so than any which has occurred in Canada since 1663, when mountains were displaced, river courses changed, waters discolored, and the trees so shaken that the Indians, seeing their strange motions, said the forests were drunk and the trees at war. Yesterday's quaking commenced at five minutes to 6 A. M., and there were two shocks, at intervals of three minutes. It aroused almost all who were not already awake—and penetrated them with a feeling of uncontrollable fear. Dogs barked, and cows, being milked, took to their heels. The sensation was as if the houses were being lifted up at one end and set down again with a jerk. Beds were moved from their places, doors swung open, crockery fell from shelves, some window panes were cracked and some bells rung. Similar effects were observed all over Canada East.

Sir ALLAN McNAB, once Premier of the Government of Canada, who resigned his seat on account of bodily infirmity, went to England and was defeated in running for Brighton, came back, was appointed Aide-Camp to the Queen, and has been rushing through the country with the Prince of Wales, feels so invigorated by the exercise that he is going to be a candidate for a seat in our Legislative Council, and will run for the Western Division, just vacated by the appointment to the Judgeship of Algoma (north shore of Lakes Huron and Superior) of Col. PRINCE, its late Representative. Sir ALLAN McNAB aims at being the first elected Speaker of the Upper House, and thinks he can succeed, owing to the division between the two other candidates, Col. MOORE and Hon. E. DE BLAQUIERE.

The bills for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales by the Province are being settled. Thanks to the careful supervision of our Commissioner of Public Works, the cost has been very moderate. The figure will not exceed $300,000. Of course the sums spent by municipalities vastly exceed this.

Persistent attacks are being made by the *Advertiser*, of Montreal, upon the standing of the Bank of Upper Canada; and the *Pilot* is as strenuously defending the institution, and asserting its solvency, which, I must say, seems to me very questionable.

The Prince and the Irishmen.

LETTER FROM T. D'ARCY McGEE.

Hon. T. D'ARCY McGEE writes as follows to the editor of the Montreal *Herald*:

SIR: Your leading article of to-day, entitled "The Prince of Wales' Tour," calls attention to a subject on which I beg to trouble you with a few comments. As anonymous letters seldom excite or deserve much attention, I subscribe my name to my letter.

In speaking of the general welcome which has been extended to the Prince, from the Gulf to the Ohio, and back again to Portland, you take occasion to except "the objection of the Irish Volunteer Companies to parade at New-York," which, as you say in a subsequent paragraph, had no other effect than "to isolate those who so refused from the population among whom they lived." The inference which might be drawn by your readers, in the absence of all other information, would be, that my countrymen in the United States had, as a general rule, acted an inhospitable, or even a spiteful, part towards His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

With a view of doing simple justice, I beg to put on record the following facts: In Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington, at all of which places the Prince was received more or less publicly, there cannot be less than from three to four hundred thousand natives of Ireland. At Philadelphia there were at least 150,000 of the same people; within five square miles of the City Hall, New-York, 300,000; and in Boston there were, by the census of 1850, not less than 63,000 natives of Ireland. Yet in all these ten cities, with a total Irish population at this moment of nearly *one million of souls*, not a solitary one was found to violate the laws of hospitality, or the usual proprieties of life, towards our late illustrious guest.

Certain companies in New-York are by you excepted. I believe there are such companies, and that they acted in the manner you have described. It was, in my humble judgment, a silly proceeding; but, even in their case I beg you to observe that all they did, was to resolve to stay at home—a very different style of action from that adopted by the Orangemen at Kingston, Belleville, and Toronto. Whatever their views of the weal or ill government of Ireland may have been, I, for one, totally dissent from their taking this time, and these means, of showing it. Still, let them be held accountable only for what they did—declining to join in a public military demonstration.

The Militia generally, and the fire companies of New-York—according to a late letter in the *Herald* of that City—are two-thirds made up of persons born in Ireland, or the sons of Irishmen. Yet this Militia, with a few dissentients, and all these firemen, joined cordially in all the public compliments paid to the Prince. I mention this, as a still further reason, why the class of emigrants to which I have the honor to belong—the Irish Catholics in the United States—ought not to be identified in any way with the churlish Orangemen who prevented the landing of the Prince at Kingston and Belleville.

While on this topic, will you allow me to add that the *Times'* correspondent, accompanying the Prince's party, in styling the Orangemen of Upper Canada as "Irishmen" and the "Irish Party," has committed a serious mistake as to a matter of fact. In the present Grand Lodge of the Orange Order, I believe, there is not a single native of Ireland, and, as I sincerely hope there never may be in any future Grand Lodge; and the rank and file of that Order are very far from being confined to natives of Ireland exclusively.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, &c.,

THOS. D'ARCY McGEE.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 19, 1850.

PERSONAL.

—It is rumored in Montreal that Hon. John Rose has been offered, by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Governorship of their Territories, which was rendered vacant by the death of Sir George Simpson. The Montreal *Herald* doubts the correctness of this report, but thinks it very possible that Mr. Rose may have been offered the appointment, by the Duke of Newcastle, of the Governorship of the new Crown Colony, which, it is understood, will be, ere long, constituted in the Red River and Saskatchawan territory.

—A veritable diamond wedding transpired in St. Louis a few days ago. The parties were Mr. January, a wealthy merchant, and Miss Churchill. Bishop Hawks performed the ceremony in St. George's Church, which was crowded with curious ladies and gentlemen.

—On Tuesday Prof. Agassiz opened a course of lectures on Geology, before the teachers of the public schools in Boston. This is the first fruits of the donation of $100,000 made by the State of Massachusetts, for the benefit of the Museum of Natural History.

—The total of the donations by the Bostonians to Mr Ralph Farnham, one of the two surviving heroes of the Battle of Bunker Hill, is $278 50. Mr. Farnham denies that speculators have been making an exhibition of him.

—Rev. Mr. Hall, who left his parish in Centreville, Conn., because his people insisted that he should preach in favor of the abolition of negro slavery, is visiting friends in Charleston, S. C. The *Courier* is disposed to lionize him.

—Over $500 has been collected in Detroit for the benefit of the widow of Captain Jack Wilson, who commanded the *Lady Elgin*. The citizens of Chicago have contributed $900 to the fund, and those of Buffalo over $700.

—Rev. Thomas Whittemore, a distinguished Clergyman of Boston, is so seriously ill that his friends entertain but slight hopes of his recovery.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....For Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1102, 538, 578, 1328, 1624, 1629, 1630, 1632, 1636, 1638, 1642, 222, 1392, 518, 1343, 1594, 1646, 1652, 1654, 1656.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 85, 124, 114, 126, 115, 90, 91, 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 77, 106, 117.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 222½, 763, 939, 941, 943, 732, 762, 764, 536, 581, 813, 805, 967, 814, 641, 901, 963, 826, 937, 684, 627½, 987, 989, 820, 828.

THE CHEEVER CHURCH CASE.

Opinion of Justice Ingraham.

This was a proceeding, by *mandamus*, to compel the defendants White and Smith, who were Inspectors at an election for Trustees, held at the Church of the Puritans on the 12th of March last, to give certificates of election to the relators, Hartt, Hall and Whiting, who were duly elected. It appears that there were two sets of candidates to fill three vacancies in the Board of Trustees. According to the count of the defendants, Inspectors, and their declaration made at the time, in the presence of the said Society, Messrs. Hartt, Hall and Whiting had 33 votes each; Messrs. Harvey and Tompkins, 31 each; and James O. Bennett, 27; there being also some 3 or 4 votes for Thomas Roundy. Eleven days after the election, however, the defendants, on the plea that illegal votes were cast for the relators, gave certificates of election to Messrs. Harvey and Tompkins, the defeated candidates. The relators then instituted a suit for damages and also this proceeding. The defendants thereupon made an evasive and insufficient return. The Court, on motion, then ordered the defendants to make a further return setting forth the defects in the former one. The defendant then made a second return, which, being deemed evasive and defective like the first motion, was made by the relator to quash the second return, and that a peremptory *mandamus* issue.

It will be understood that Messrs. Hartt, Hall and Whiting were the candidates put in nomination by Dr. Cheever's friends.

INGRAHAM J.—The plaintiffs move to quash the last return for insufficiency. That return sets up:

1. That before the writ was issued the relators commenced an action against these defendants and others, touching the same subject matter in the *mandamus*, set forth and demanded the same relief sought to be obtained thereby, to which the defendants pleaded, and the same was at issue.

2. That the relators were not, by the greatest number of legal votes, duly elected Trustees, &c.

3. That there were more ballots counted than there were persons who had voted, and that the Inspectors had a ballot which was by oversight omitted, and that such ballot was for defendants, which was discovered after the ballots had been counted and the result announced. And further, that the Inspectors afterwards discovered that eight other persons who voted for the relators were not legal voters, and therefore they gave the certificate to the defendants.

4. That they had given a certificate to the defendants, who have entered upon the duties of the office, and are now acting as such.

By the previous proceedings, it is evident that the defendants have not answered as required by the Court.

They were required to answer whether, of the votes that were received by the Inspectors at the election, the relators did not receive the greatest number, and whether they, the Inspectors, did not declare the relators duly elected, &c.

They were also required to say whether any voters were challenged at the election.

On these the respondents have not answered, but have evaded such an answer by setting up that the relators were not elected by legal votes, and that they do not know, owing to the confusion, whether any votes were challenged or not.

Without referring to the residue of the return, it appears to me that the conduct of the respondents in thus attempting to evade an answer to matters set up in the papers, has exposed them to the consequences of this motion.

It is of no moment whether they have set up other matters in their return which may constitute a defence.

The relators had a right to a return on the matters directed by the Court, and where, in a second return, the respondents seek to evade making it consistent with the order of the Court, they ask the Court with a very ill grace to look at their other defences, to excuse them from not obeying the order of the Court.

It was their duty to have answered explicitly on these matters, and having done so, they might then have set up any further defences which they supposed existed to this proceeding.

For these reasons, it would be enough for me here to grant this motion without examining the other defences set up by the respondents.

I think it, however, proper to add here, that the action set up by the respondents as a bar cannot be a bar to this proceeding, because in that action neither the certificate of election nor possession of the office can be obtained by the judgment; whatever may be the prayer of the complaint, the facts set up warrant no recovery unless it may be damages for withholding from the relators the certificate of election, and under the present practice the prayer of the complaint becomes immaterial. As to the residue of the return, I concur with Mr. Justice Mullin, in the views heretofore expressed by him in this case.

After the ballots were received by the Inspectors, without challenge or objection, their right to inquire into the character of the voters ceased. The only duty that remained for them to perform, was to count such ballots, and return the number of votes received, and the names of those having the greatest number.

It would be idle to attempt to conduct any election by ballot, if, after the election was closed, the Inspectors could, when they ascertained who had the greatest number of votes, institute an inquiry whether any of those who voted for the successful party were legal voters, and in this way change the result of the election. If such a course could be declared legal, there would be few elections at the present day which might not be affected by such a proceeding. The mere statement of the proposition carries its answer on the face of it.

I think the motion must be granted. The conduct of the respondents in evading a proper return renders it proper that a peremptory *mandamus* should issue. Nor is there any doubt about the propriety of such an order, from what may be inferred from the return itself, viz.: that they did count the votes received by them, and that the relators had the largest number. The subsequent proceedings to reduce that number were illegal; and if there were more votes in the box than had been received, it was too late for the Inspectors to remedy the matter after the ballots were counted. The remedy was in a different proceeding.

Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Edward Gilbert & Wm. C. Noyes, for plaintiff; E. W. Chester & Wm. M. Evarts, for defendants.

The Way we Get our Juries.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Court was opened yesterday morning by Judge NELSON, who had just arrived from Albany. Judge SHIPMAN also took his seat upon the bench.

Reports having come to Judge NELSON in relation to the manner in which the drawing of the petit jury for the present term had been made, the panel of petit jurors was first called, and then Judge NELSON summoned the Deputy Clerk, Mr. Stilwell, and having sworn him to answer truly such questions as should be put to him, proceeded to question him as to the manner in which the jury had been drawn. From Mr. Stilwell's statement, it appeared that he went to the office of Mr. Campbell, Commissioner of Jurors in Brooklyn, to draw a panel of sixty jurors, of which he informed Mr. Campbell; that a package of names was brought from somewhere and put into a box, and Mr. Stilwell was directed to draw his jury from it, and on drawing his sixty names, he found that he had drawn out all the names but one, the package of names put in having contained sixty-one in all.

Judge NELSON, after hearing the statement, said to the jury that it must be apparent to them from this statement of the Deputy Clerk, that there had been to say the least, an irregularity in the drawing the jury; that the law required that the Commissioner of Jurors should keep a box with the names of jurors in his office, from which the panels could be drawn, while this package of names was not drawn from any box at all; that it was apparent that such an arrangement was giving to the Commissioner of Jurors the power of selecting the jury for the Court; in other words, of packing it; that there was another very extraordinary thing about the matter, which was that by some means or other, twelve of the jurors returned upon the present panel were also upon the panel of jurors for the last term; that such things could not be overlooked, and he should accordingly discharge the whole panel from further attendance upon the Court.

The Petit Jury were thereupon discharged, as also the Grand Jury summoned for Thursday next, and the Clerk was directed to draw another panel, this time in New-York instead of Brooklyn.

The Petit Jury was summoned for last Monday, but no business had been done before them.

The Manufacture of Colt's Revolvers.

THE INVENTOR SUED BY HIS EMPLOYE.

Edward S. Boyd vs. *Samuel Colt.*—This case was stated in the TIMES some months since, when it was formerly tried.

The plaintiff claims to have been associated with Colt in the manufacture of "Colt's Revolvers" in London, and that he was to receive compensation in proportion to his skill and services in the business. The action was brought to recover an amount estimated by himself as the sum to which he was so entitled.

The defendant answered that the plaintiff was in his employ at a salary of $1,000 per annum, without any contingent agreement as to the skill, &c., of the plaintiff. On the trial at the Circuit, Mr. Sargeant, the agent in London of the defendant, so testified. The plaintiff, testifying in his own behalf, stated the contrary. The defendant also introduced as evidence a letter from the plaintiff, in which he admits that he has been for two years in the defendant's employ, at a salary of $1,000. That letter was given to the jury, but appears to have been disregarded by them in arriving at a verdict, they having found for the plaintiff. On that verdict judgment was entered. The case was now before the General Term on a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence adduced on the trial. The Court now render the following opinion:

SUTHERLAND, J.—The question in this case was, whether the services performed by the plaintiff for the defendant in London were performed under a special agreement, to be paid for at the rate of $1,000 per year, or whether they were performed without any special agreement as to the rate of compensation, and with a view of the plaintiff's receiving therefor what they were really worth.

On this question of fact, the plaintiff swore one way, and Mr. Sargeant, the agent of the defendant, another. The jury had a right to credit the plaintiff, and not Sargeant. We ought not to grant a new trial because they did so.

But I do not see how the jury could disregard the plaintiff's letter, produced and read in evidence by the defendant on the trial. In that letter the plaintiff expressly admits that he had been in the defendant's employ for two years, at $1,000, (meaning, evidently, at the rate of or salary of $1,000 per year,) and these two years must include the period of his services in London up to the date of his letter, or to the 1st of January, 1854.

It appears to me that this letter, unexplained, was conclusive against the plaintiff, and that the jury were bound to disregard his oath, when flatly contradicted by his own letter, written long before the action was commenced.

I think the judgment should be reversed, and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Replevin for Manufacturing Fixtures.

WHAT BECAME OF A CHURCH SUBSCRIPTION?

Charles F. Watts vs. *Birdsall.*—This was an action of claims and delivery to recover the machinery and fixtures of a sugar refinery or syrup manufactory, formerly carried on at No. 500 Washington-street. The cause was tried before Justice ALLEN, at the Supreme Court Circuit.

The facts of the case as stated by the plaintiff's counsel, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, in his opening, were as follows: In the latter part of 1858, one Isaac H. Mead visited New-York and obtained subscriptions for a church in Chicago, under the pastoral charge of a Mr. Ferris, son of Chancellor Ferris, of this City. Subsequently he was called to account to know what he had done with the moneys subscribed. The result was that he gave to Dr. Ferris, as agent and trustee of the church, a chattel mortgage on the property in question, being the manufacturing fixtures in use at his establishment, to secure $1,250, payable on demand. Dr. Ferris finding that defendant resisted the foreclosure of the Mead mortgage, sold the property for the best he could get to the plaintiff.

Evidence was put in showing the purchase of the property by Mead from one Wallace, the chattel mortgage given by Mead to Dr. Ferris, and the subsequent bill of sale by Dr. Ferris to the plaintiff.

On the part of defendant evidence was put in showing that prior to the making of the mortgage, Mead had entered into a partnership with one Birdseye, the terms of agreement being, that Mead should buy and put in the machinery sued for, and that Birdseye should put in his services and knowledge of the manufacture. The two were to be equal partners, and Birdseye was to have one-half the profits, and to be half owner in the machinery put in. They were making preparations to commence business when Birdseye sold out all his interest to Birdsall, the defendant, who had previously been in the employ of Mead and Birdseye. Thereafter Birdsall and Mead went on together, until at length Mead left town, leaving matters to Birdsall. The latter claimed to be owner under the partnership engagement of one-half the property in question, and to be entitled to possession of the whole.

No evidence to controvert these facts was put in by the plaintiff, but counsel requested the Court to direct the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, on the ground that there was no evidence of title in the defendant.

The Court so ruled, holding for the purposes of the trial that the partnership agreement gave Birdseye no title in the property; but only a right of action against Mead for not carrying out his agreement; and that he could sell no estate in the goods to Birdsall; and that Birdsall's agreement with Mead did not give any title.

The defendant obtained thirty days to make a bill of exceptions, the Judge directing the case to be heard by the General Term in the first instance.

J. Francis Walton and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for the plaintiff; E. Person for defendant.

Rev. Dr. Ferris was in Court in attendance as a witness, but was not examined by either party.

Oyer and Terminer.

THE CASE OF CHARLES DEVLIN, EX-STREET COMMISSIONER.

The District-Attorney had several cases of homicide ready for trial yesterday morning in this Court, but owing to absence of counsel for defence, or absence of witnesses, they could not be proceeded with.

Edwin Hodgsdon, indicted for the murder of John Cunningham, by stabbing him with a knife, on the 4th of May, was one of these cases. Mr. W. H. Anthon had been assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner, but was unable to proceed with the trial before Friday, to which day it was postponed.

John Eagan, also indicted for homicide, was also to have been tried, but his counsel, Mr. John McKeon, having gone out of town on important business, it was postponed till Wednesday.

The case of Patrick Hennessey, indicted for arson, was also postponed in consequence of important witnesses, for whom attachments were issued.

Mr. Charles Devlin, Ex-Street Commissioner, indicted (a second time) for the alleged forgery of the name of John Fitzpatrick, as an indorsement to a warrant on the Shoe and Leather Bank, on account of work done in the construction of sewers, appeared in Court with his counsel, Messrs. John Graham and Merwin R. Brewer. The motion to quash the indictment having been arrested, Devlin was called upon to plead. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Graham applied, on Mr. Devlin's affidavit, for a postponement of the case in order to procure, by commission, the testimony of Thomas Hays, of San Francisco, an important witness. Mr. Graham assured the Court that the application was *bona fide*, and not made for purposes of delay.

Mr. Waterbury, the District-Attorney, would not object to the issuing a commission. The only question was as to what time should be granted for drawing the interrogatories.

Mr. Graham said that four days would be required for the framing of the interrogatories on his side, and of course the District-Attorney would have a right to four days, and then an additional two days would be required by the Court to settle the order and appoint a commission.

The papers were filed and the trial postponed indefinitely.

Who is Editor and Proprietor of the Herald?

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Charles Hume vs. *James Gordon Bennett.*—The plaintiff claims that he has been injured in reputation and ruined in business by a publication made in the *Herald*, on the 3d and 4th of March, 1859. The article referred to intimates that the plaintiff was concerned in the robbery of a guest of the Constantine Hotel, No. 218 William-street, of some $8,000 in money and jewelry. The plaintiff was then proprietor of the Hotel, and avers that the business is ruined, his boarders having all left him in consequence of the publication.

The defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint, which included, of course, the allegation that he was the editor and proprietor of the *Herald*. The case now came on for trial before Justice BOSWORTH in the Superior Court, and from the nature of the answer the plaintiff was under the necessity of proving that Bennett was engaged in the publication of the *Herald*.

A number of witnesses were put upon the stand, but only knew the supposed fact that he was thus engaged, except by current report. That evidence was held to be insufficient, and the plaintiff's counsel called Benjamin Galbraith, Esq., defendant's counsel, to prove that Mr. Bennett was really the Editor and proprietor of the *Herald*. His testimony was objected to by Mr. Field, on the ground that the witness was not bound to disclose what had been told him in that regard by Mr. Bennett, while the witness was defendant's counsel.

The witness was allowed to be thus shielded, and knew nothing of the matter except what had been confidently communicated to him.

After much amusement in Court, plaintiff's counsel not being able to prove anything more than that by general reputation Mr. Bennett was a printer, and published the *Herald*, a juror was withdrawn, and the case goes over until next term on payment of costs.

J. R. Dickerson for plaintiff; D. D. Field and B. Galbraith for defendant.

The Breach of Promise Case.

VERDICT OF $200 FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Rachel Levy vs. *Wm. Weiss.*—The plaintiff claimed that the defendant had repudiated a promise to marry her, and that to add cause to her grief and mortification, he had married another party.

The defendant denied that he ever promised to marry the plaintiff, although he admitted that he might have given her some hopes in that regard, by his conduct.

The case was tried before Justice BOSWORTH, in the Supreme Court, and was stated in the TIMES, of Saturday. The trial now resulted in a verdict of $200 for the plaintiff.

Henry A. Cram for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett for defendant.

The Wood Divorce Case.

AN EX PARTE TRIAL.

Susan L. Wood vs. *Thomas M. Wood.*—The defendant is a well-known character, and was formerly United States Consul of Panama. His wife sues for divorce, alleging extreme cruelty as the ground of the action.

The case now came on for trial at Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice BONEY.

The defendant's counsel applied for a postponement, on the ground that their client was absent. The motion was denied, and the case proceeded, defendant's counsel withdrawing.

The Case of Devlin.

Application of Charles Devlin.—The defendant applied for a *certiorari* to bring up the proceedings for review, Justice GOULD having refused to grant the indictment against him. The application was made at Chambers, before Justice LEONARD, who denied it, holding that the defendant had his remedy after trial, and that the grounds of the application were technical.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Bingham* vs. *Disbrow.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Tibbets* vs. *Drummond.*—Order granted. Opinion with clerk.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Sammons* vs. *Law.*—Case settled, and $240 further allowance ordered.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Homfoger* vs. *Brumley, &c.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Goeller vs. *Brumley.*—Motion granted on payment of costs to plaintiff.

—Hon. T. T. Crittenden is making a visit to some friends in St. Louis.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 22.

$2,000	Kentucky St. 6's.	104	300	Reading Railroad..	45⅛
24,000	Tenn. St. 6's, '90	90	100	do............	45¼
15,000	Virginia St. 6's.	90½	100	do............	45⅞
10,000	N. C. State 6's...	98¾	100	Mich. Cen. R......	66
5,000	Missouri St. 6's..	77¾	100	do.........s30	66
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's..	97¾	150	do.........s60	66
4,000	E.R.3dM.b.'83.s10	93	400	do............	66¼
5,000	do.........b10	93	100	M. So. & N. Ia R..	19⅛
7,000	do............	93	50	do.........s60	19⅝
4,000	H. R. R. 1st m...	106⅛	150	do............	19¾
3,000	M. C. 8 ℘ c. 1st m.		200	do.........s60	19¾
	S. F. C. Bs.	98	50	M.So.&N.I.GtdSt'k	45¾
9,000	M. S. S. F. Bs...	80½	350	do............	45⅛
500	Ill. C. R. Bs......	96½	100	do.........s30	45½
20,000	do............	96	50	Ill.Cen. R. Scrip..	81⅝
9,000	Chi. & N. W. 1m.	58	100	do............	81½
14	Bank Commerce...	102½	50	do.........b60	81⅛
10	Continental Bank..	105	50	do............	81¼
18	Park Bank.........	113	50	do.........s30	81¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co...	92⅛	50	do............	81⅜
10	do............	92⅞	50	do.........b60	82¼
100	do............	93	600	Gal. & Chicago R..	76¾
100	do............	93¼	200	do.........b30	75¾
50	Wyoming V. C. Co.	66⅝	600	do............	75⅝
200	Har. R. Pref....s60	46	100	do.........s10	75⅝
100	do............	46	50	do.........c	75⅝
70	N. Y. Cen. R......	86¾	200	do.........s15	75⅝
1150	do............	86⅝	50	do.........s30	75½
100	do.........s10	86¾	50	do.........b60	76
150	do.........s30	86⅛	50	do.........s10	75⅛
50	do............	86⅛	300	do.........s15	75⅛
200	do.........s60	86⅛	100	do.........s60	75⅛
100	do.........s10	86⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R...s30	43
100	do.........b60	87¼	450	do............	43
50	Erie Railroad......	38	200	do.........s30	42¾
100	do............	38¼	350	do............	42⅞
50	do.........s30	38¼	200	do.........s10	42⅞
50	do.........s60	38¼	150	do.........s30	43
150	do............	38⅜	250	Chi. & R. I. R......	70⅝
250	do............	38⅛	550	do............	70⅛
50	Hud. River R..s30	61⅛	100	do.........b60	71
400	do............	61½	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	88
50	do.........s30	61⅛	150	do.........s60	87⅛
1050	Harlem Railroad.	19	100	do............	87¾
100	do.........s30	19	100	do.........s30	87¾
20	do............	19¼	100	do.........s60	87¾
100	do.........b30	16¼	50	do.........b60	88¾
100	Panama Railroad..	124	200	do.........b60	89
200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	14			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Chic.&N.W.2M..	31	250	Mich. Cen. R...b60	66¼
5,000	Mich.So.2M.Bs..	61¼	100	do.........s10	65¼
1,000	Ch.&N.W.S.F.B.	79	250	do.........b60	66
6	Bk. of the Republic.	125	100	do.........s60	65
50	Pac. Mail SS. Co..	92½	300	do............	65
[illegible]	do.........b30	92⅛	100	do.........s10	65
50	do............	92½	100	Mh.S.&N.I.Gt.Stk.	45
600	N. Y. Cen. R...s60	86	200	do............	44¾
800	do............	86¼	105	Chc., B. & Q.R.b60	88
500	do............	86⅛	50	Mch.So.&N.I.R.b30	19¼
100	do.........b10	86¼	200	do............	19
100	do.........s60	85⅞	100	do.........s60	19
100	do.........b60	86¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.Scp..s60	80
100	do............	86	300	do............	80¼
100	do.........s10	86	100	do.........b60	81
100	Erie Railroad......	37⅛	500	Gal. & Chic. R....	74⅛
800	do............	37¼	100	do.........s10	74¼
100	do.........s60	37	400	do.........b30	74¾
100	do.........b30	37⅛	100	do.........s30	74¼
100	Hudson River R...	61	100	Cleve. & Tol. R....	41⅜
250	do............	60¾	600	do............	41⅜
100	do.........b60	61½	500	do............	41¼
400	Harlem R......s10	18⅝	100	do.........s60	40¾
100	do.........b30	18¾	200	do............	41
150	do............	18⅜	49	Chic. & R. Isl. R...	70
100	Harlem R. Pref....	45½	50	do.........b10	70
100	do............	45¼	500	do............	69⅛
100	do.........s15	45¼	200	do............	69¾
100	do.........s15	45⅜	100	do............	69⅞

MONDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 13:

Decrease in Loans	$403,636
Increase in Specie	1,841,520
Decrease in Circulation	75,293
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,731,736

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 22, 1859.	Oct. 20, 1860.	Oct. 13, 1860.
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	117,317,498	121,903,502	122,307,138
Specie	20,907,097	22,115,228	20,273,708
Circulation	8,411,218	9,261,990	9,337,283
Gross Deposits	93,544,951	103,092,356	100,753,185
Exchanged	21,977,853	27,537,519	25,930,584
Undrawn	71,567,068	76,554,837	74,822,601
In Sub-Treasury	4,703,389	4,454,642	4,496,881

The Bank return, as anticipated, shows a liberal gain on the Specie Average, and nearly a corresponding addition to the Deposit line. The movement in Loans and Discounts is comparatively steady, though the turn is still downward. The aggregate curtailment since the 1st of August now reaches about *nine millions of dollars*, while the market for money now rates nearly or quite as easy as that time. The terms to-day on demand loan is 6 ℘ cent., and on prime Discounts 6@6½ on very short acceptances, and 6½@7 ℘ cent. on 90 days to 4 months' indorsed bills. The rates for Foreign Exchange are down to 108⅝@108¾ on London for the mail steamer sailing direct on Wednesday next.

The new Federal Loan of $10,000,000 in a five ℘ cent. Stock coupon, as registered at the option of the taker, was awarded at Washington, at noon to-day, at rates varying from 100 to 101 ℘ cent., averaging, probably, about 100.30 ℘ cent. The offers were forty-six in number, of which forty-two were from the City of New-York. The aggregate amount offered for is reported to be about half a million in excess of the sum total to be awarded. Messrs. RIGGS & Co., for themselves and friends, take $3,100,000, of which $2,800,000 is awarded at 100.15. Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS get about $850,000, one-half of which at par and the remainder at a small fraction over par. Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., $1,000,000, averaging 100.20. Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., $650,000, averaging about 100.70. The various Savings Banks, $1,000,000@$1,250,000, and other parties say $3,000,000. The telegraph, in the course of the evening, may, probably, give the fuller particulars.

The Stock Market opened this morning with rather an improved demand, but the general tone of the market, by the breaking up of the early session of the Brokers, was found to be weak, and the partial improvement in prices scarcely supported. On the Street between the Boards the whole advance of the morning was suddenly lost, and lower rates than the closing prices of Saturday accepted by sellers. The announcement of the successful taking of the Federal Loan and the strong returns of the City Banks failed at the Second Board to reassure the confidence of buyers, and prices trembled, on the political agitation, from 1 to 2 ℘ cent., on the Railway Share List—New-York Central, among the New-York roads, and Cleveland and Toledo among the Westerns, suffering the heaviest decline. The latter sold as low as 39 ℘ cent., after bringing 43 at the early Board, New-York Central closed 85⅞@¾, after being done in the forenoon as high as 87 ℘ cent. as against 86¾ on Saturday afternoon. The ultimate decline since the closing terms of Saturday, on other descriptions, is reported equal to 1 ℘ cent. on Galena, ¾ on Rock Island, 1 ℘ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed, the same on Michigan Central and Hudson River, and 1@1½ on Erie, closing 37½ ℘ cent. Illinois Central sold down to 80 ℘ cent.; the Bonds in demand at 96; Chicago and Burlington, Pacific Mail and Panama, and most of the State Stocks comparatively steady, without much movement either way. The General Market, at 4 o'clock, left off heavy in tone, and with more politics discussed on the Street than we have heard for many months past. In the midst of all, the City Bank shares hold generally steady, and the bids for the Federal Loan of 1874 were also steady at 103@103½, including accumulated interest since 1st July. In reference to the influence of the nearly-approaching Presidential election, the practical support to the *Bearish* view of the subject seems to be afforded through the anxious and somewhat despondent tone of the private mercantile and banking letters from the South, where the ordinary negotiations of trade are represented to be seriously embarrassed by the present political attitude of the two great sections of the country toward each other. As, however, these advices come from conservative and rather timid sources, and are unaccompanied by anything like threats of disunion from the writers, we are at least authorized to hope that the financial concern which they express will pass over with the result of the election itself.

The Cleveland and Columbus Road earned in September as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$38,006 00	$46,674 97
Freights	49,392 99	65,679 05
Express	1,341 27	1,207 18
Mails	2,425 00	2,425 00
Rents	6,448 45	6,370 34
Total	$97,613 71	$122,356 54
Increase		$24,742 83

The Illinois Central Company has taken up $2,988,000 of the Free Land Bonds, which fell due on the 1st of September, leaving $12,000 only outstanding. The holder of this parcel of course draws no interest, and can gain nothing by not presenting his bonds.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of September were:

1860	$107,043 97
1859	89,846 28
Increase (19 ℘ cent.)	$17,197 69

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the first two weeks in October were:

1860	$21,286 39
1859	16,140 93
Increase for two weeks	$5,125 46

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.	SPECIE. Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.
Bk. of New-York	4,785,939	4,733,263	759,527	795,760
Manhattan Co.	4,668,551	4,700,779	833,765	685,763
Merchants' Bank	4,779,815	4,829,945	1,068,008	902,574
Mechanics' Bank	3,418,015	3,504,988	570,942	519,105
Union Bank	2,636,676	2,554,407	497,971	449,347
Bank of America	4,520,959	5,521,568	1,799,051	1,577,974
Phenix Bank	2,929,246	3,111,106	508,050	324,106
City Bank	2,069,953	2,089,278	367,296	344,117
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,466,475	1,465,811	187,398	181,767
Fulton Bank	1,423,193	1,426,638	328,246	251,153
Chemical Bank	2,007,694	2,020,097	693,896	769,952
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,127,925	2,185,836	309,183	243,311
National Bank	2,070,763	2,137,737	242,128	216,903
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,760,787	1,791,326	379,761	287,173
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	1,148,220	1,119,499	200,668	188,104
Greenwich Bank	846,233	796,212	59,539	79,261
Leather Man. Bk.	1,950,775	1,935,455	275,217	273,111
SeventhWardBk.	1,262,449	1,253,032	190,621	180,133
Bk.St.New-York.	3,497,061	3,608,962	599,373	567,292
Am.Exchange Bk	7,303,594	7,136,709	1,237,547	1,078,490
Bk. of Commerce.	12,463,492	12,469,889	1,693,802	1,655,261
Broadway Bank.	2,626,014	2,652,559	441,110	461,798
Ocean Bank	1,897,834	1,937,710	339,137	325,337
Mercantile Bank.	2,420,913	2,531,619	421,819	371,216
Pacific Bank	1,075,703	1,100,448	187,015	181,250
Bank of Republic	3,080,528	3,231,938	868,948	736,238
Chatham Bank	866,180	874,906	137,310	112,234
People's Bank	722,245	735,337	152,477	141,258
Bank of N. Am.	1,654,743	1,636,024	288,067	342,941
Hanover Bank	1,553,732	1,507,753	108,076	131,967
Irving Bank	837,945	857,204	106,458	108,983
Metropolitan Bk.	6,881,722	6,723,032	1,163,577	957,066
Citizens' Bank	813,876	813,627	164,715	173,245
Nassau Bank	1,844,060	1,862,775	232,730	235,010
Market Bank	1,711,717	1,725,062	237,896	237,620
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,119,140	1,137,407	144,694	115,737
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	2,465,693	2,450,794	234,017	200,073
Corn Exch.Bank	1,709,518	1,673,339	285,264	303,266
Continental Bank	3,356,060	3,398,060	533,996	431,929
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,288,256	1,309,178	200,771	217,315
Oriental Bank	552,811	586,760	83,528	87,629
Marine Bank	1,026,091	1,007,498	170,346	135,557
Atlantic Bank	595,959	587,670	98,309	75,060
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,608,011	2,559,589	311,006	295,379
Park Bank	4,962,196	4,965,586	1,732,061	1,638,040
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	799,598	782,418	102,750	117,825
Grocers' Bank	600,000	602,833	84,940	81,395
North River Bk.	661,197	655,038	113,932	112,571
East River Bank.	390,432	377,745	63,490	68,056
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	840,970	848,873	139,111	130,126
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	451,229	448,222	44,696	50,746
N.Y.Exch. Bank.	326,766	314,947	21,156	23,075
Bull's Head Bank	556,069	556,466	62,921	60,205
N. Y. County Bk.	478,489	462,185	46,917	62,884
Total	121,903,502	122,307,138	22,115,228	20,273,708
	Decrease......$403,636		Increase....$1,841,520	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.	DEPOSITS—NET. Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.
Bk. of New-York	430,581	437,147	2,881,607	2,828,385
Manhattan Co.	307,228	320,427	2,969,577	2,785,787
Merchants' Bank	213,389	214,577	2,879,403	2,652,595
Mechanics' Bank	312,548	310,732	2,083,738	2,061,161
Union Bank	216,053	222,778	1,804,819	1,688,653
Bk. of America	146,995	152,489	3,561,219	3,470,293
Phenix Bank	143,882	146,449	1,653,593	1,572,416
City Bank	......	......	1,335,211	1,328,551
Tradesmen's Bk.	326,434	326,385	783,447	761,345
Fulton Bank	233,259	230,972	1,086,685	1,024,705
Chemical Bank	356,248	358,852	2,156,530	2,150,520
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128,969	133,935	1,172,925	1,155,911
National Bank	178,501	185,281	869,704	859,131
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	202,101	203,176	1,379,889	1,289,297
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	155,870	153,362	1,008,734	907,489
Greenwich Bank	167,306	165,806	578,240	571,369
Leather Man. Bk.	291,071	305,645	1,052,027	1,001,333
SeventhWardBk.	251,467	......	632,933	583,220
Bk.St.New-York.	250,211	248,484	1,805,566	1,785,333
Am.ExchangeBk.	327,164	316,582	4,173,489	3,767,892
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	5,100,970	5,154,622
Broadway Bank..	275,055	276,861	1,990,551	2,055,781
Ocean Bank	133,585	132,628	1,203,857	1,234,670
Mercantile Bank.	28,892	28,084	1,758,036	1,785,487
Pacific Bank	123,588	119,599	847,027	851,153
Bk. of Republic..	220,705	220,294	2,490,686	2,485,115
Chatham Bank	119,309	121,255	577,001	570,626
People's Bank	107,187	106,786	562,254	566,914
Bank of N. Am.	75,283	71,086	899,267	886,728
Hanover Bank	86,017	86,479	696,318	672,125
Irving Bank	116,323	118,798	598,839	614,219
Metropolitan Bk.	254,211	248,546	4,109,880	3,730,867
Citizens' Bank	158,955	158,723	681,922	695,270
Nassau Bank	127,490	131,559	1,055,714	1,091,483
Market Bank	184,289	202,839	1,114,242	1,124,470
St.Nicholas Bank	94,138	94,914	651,129	624,729
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	270,730	276,151	1,348,426	1,277,636
Corn Exch.Bank.	129,236	130,817	938,148	875,889
Continental Bank	209,680	215,014	1,880,509	1,923,576
Bk.of Comm'wlth	289,109	284,949	954,899	991,841
Oriental Bank	104,156	105,112	388,708	415,129
Marine Bank	144,247	145,499	627,608	591,431
Atlantic Bank	88,964	88,267	326,842	302,613
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	192,151	195,888	1,650,800	1,578,940
Park Bank	175,435	175,536	4,639,694	4,876,111
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	107,991	111,493	430,848	450,960
Grocers' Bank	52,899	53,092	419,731	417,543
North RiverBank	76,768	74,528	500,381	496,107
East River Bank.	94,597	95,376	287,662	277,974
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	137,601	136,777	528,405	536,283
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	135,662	136,365	240,239	247,784
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	97,128	100,447	307,607	294,547
Bull's Head Bank	119,631	119,247	514,216	516,397
N. Y. County Bk.	87,767	88,836	363,075	[illegible]
Total	9,261,990	9,337,283	76,554,837	74,822,601
	Decrease......$75,293		Increase......$1,731,736	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 36,679 bbls. Flour, 58 bbls. Corn Meal, 108,823 bush. Wheat, 25,562 bushels Corn, 162 bushels Rye, 8,456 bushels Barley, 31,957 bushels Oats, 461 pkgs. Provisions, and 338 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 750 bags at 14⅛c.@14⅞c. ℘ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—Continues in lively request at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 8,800 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11⅝c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed to-day. Holders have been generally eager to sell, but not to make concessions in prices satisfactory to the principal buyers. The demand has been restricted, as purchasers have been anticipating a reduction. The tendency of the market is downward. Sales have been reported of 15,470 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40, mainly at $5 35; inferior to choice extra State, chiefly at $5 50@$5 60, with small lots exposed on the dock, $5 45; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 60@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95, mainly at $5 85@$5 90 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 25

Southern continues in moderate request at languid prices. The reported sales comprise 1,650 bbls. in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 85@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 370 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is less active, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and drooping. The available supply is in excess of the requirements of buyers. Exporters are purchasing with less freedom, in view of the diminished shipping accommodations and the firmness of shipowners. The inquiry from millers is moderate. We have heard of sales of 170,000 bushels, including white Canada, very choice, at $1 55; white Western at $1 45@$1 50, with small lots at $1 52@$1 56; amber Western at $1 37; red Western, $1 35@$1 36½, mainly at $1 35@$1 36; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 28@$1 29; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 27@$1 28½; Racine Spring at $1 26; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 25; Red State at $1 32½@$1 35; white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 58 ℘ bushel. Corn is plenty and cheaper. The demand is fair at the advanced rates. Sales 62,000 bushels, chiefly at 70c.@70½c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 76c. for yellow Northern, ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand at 80c.@81c. ℘ bushel: sales 1,600 bushels. Barley is salable and firm; sales 31,000 bushels, including Canada West at 84c.@86c.; Canada East, at 81c.@83c., and State at 78c.@79c. ℘ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 39c.@39½c.; Western at 38½c.@39½c., and State at 39c.@40c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at steady prices.

HOPS—Have been in good request, including new, at 28c.@36c. ℘ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited; prices, however, have not varied.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, at unchanged rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including common, at $1 43@$1 45 ℘ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no alteration. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet at from 40½c.@42c., chiefly at 40½c.@41c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork was depressed. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 25@$19 30; new Prime, at $14 25@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue scarce and inactive. Lard is in more demand; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ℘ lb. Beef is in request at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 285 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 800 hhds., since our last, including Cuba at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 24c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Heavier engagements were reported, to-day, chiefly for Liverpool and London. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12½d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℘ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℘ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ℘ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℘ bushel; Hops, ⅝d.@¾d. ℘ lb.

Sales of Real Estate....Oct. 22.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

4 lots s. s. 68th-st., 200 ft. E. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5, each	$1,750
1 lot n. s. 68th-st., 100 ft. E. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	1,640

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish, hot or cold meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

"RULE OR RUIN: A SATIRE ON THE TIMES." According to my announcement in the *Times* of the 20th inst., in case the author failed to pay off my demand for twelve months' board and lodging, I shall publish the satire of "Rule or Ruin." Having also since my second notice ascertained to my entire satisfaction that said author is now sojourning in the City of Paris, where has a very wealthy uncle, a prominent merchant, who left this country with Louis Philippe, and has since resided in France. "Rule or Ruin" will be published on THURSDAY, Oct 26. Price 50 cents. The trade will be supplied by my agent, FREDERIC A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-st., New-York. Single copies sent, postage paid, to any part of the United States on receipt of 60 cents, by addressing LAWTON P. BARNES, publisher, No. 35 Ann-st., New-York.
PROPRIETOR OF GRANITE HOTEL.
☞ See "New Publications" in Thursday's paper. The book is said to be decidedly rich.

POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION. A Mass Meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., in support of the Union Electoral Ticket.

Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.
Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky.
Hon. CHARLES J. HELME, of Kentucky.
And other DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS
will address the meeting.

All opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin are earnestly invited to attend.

By order of the Committee.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
"LIBERTY AND UNION."
GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District are invited to assemble in mass meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1860, at the New Hall, corner of 47th-st. and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nomination of Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, as candidate for Congress.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Abram Wakeman,	Hon. Henry J. Raymond,
Hon. A. C. M. Pennington,	Gen. James W. Nye,
James Fairman, Esq.,	Wm. A. Darling, Esq.,
Hon. Guy R. Pelton,	Hon. James A. Briggs,
Francis Malignon, Esq.,	Frederic Kapp, Esq.

Singing by the Glee Club. The Wide-Awakes of the District will parade in full force.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

12TH WARD.	19TH WARD.
Erastus F. Brown,	Lawrence Harney,
Isaac F. Williams,	Edward Dayton,
Wm. W. Hageman.	John Cooper, Jr.
18TH WARD.	21ST WARD.
Elliot C. Cardin	Wm. Harr, Jr.,
E. Delafield Smith,	B. B. Chappelle,
Theo. G. Glaubensklee.	James M. Odell.
22D WARD.	
John Ives,	Robert Patterson,
Alfred Lancaster.	

EDWARD DAYTON, Chairman.
JOHN COOPER, Jr., Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—UNION MEN—TORCH LIGHT.—All friends of Bell and Everett, Douglas and Johnson, Breckinridge and Lane, and the Union; all voters opposed to the Republican Party, are cordially invited to be present at Tilford Hall, in 7th-st., first door East of Tompkins Market, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, to join in the great procession. Come with uniforms—come without them—come any way.
WALTER BRIGGS,
JAMES M. EDNEY,
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Committee of Invitation.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF HOBOKEN will hold a Grand Mass Meeting at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, on TUESDAY, the 23d inst. Ex-Gov. Pennington, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Elliott F. Shepard, Esq., and others, will positively address the meeting. The Wide-Awakes of Jersey City, West Hoboken and Hudson City will be received by the Hoboken Wide-Awake Club and escorted through the town. A rousing time is expected.

STATIONERY.

THE WATERBURY
COPYING TABLET AND CASE CO.
Have completed and for sale various sizes and prices of their
CELEBRATED COPYING MACHINES.

No. 1. NOTE PAPER	$6
No. 2. LETTER PAPER	10
No. 3. CAP LETTER (open)	15
No. 4. CAP PAPER (covered) CABINET	20
No. 5. MAMMOTH, FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE, RAILROADS, EXPRESS AND OTHER COMPANIES' USE	50

Office and Salesroom,
No. 79 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK,
Between the Post-office and Broadway.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, and all who have much or little copying to do, will find this Machine indispensable, as it insures UNIFORMITY OF COPY, free from blot or blur, EITHER UPON WRITING OR COPYING PAPER; will copy 100 PAGES AT ONCE, and give six duplicate copies of each page at the same time; COPIES ALL KINDS OF WRITING INKS, and in most cases OLD WRITINGS—all of which results the Company guarantee.

It is used in connection with the ORDINARY LETTER-PRESS, and does away with the necessity to wet or dry the paper.

LAWYERS, and all that part of the business community who are now paying for HAND-COPYING upon writing paper by the folio, or who hire clerks to do the work, can, BY THE AID OF THIS MACHINE, PRODUCE FAC SIMILES with surprising rapidity and perfection, as the owners of over five hundred machines in daily use in this City can testify.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. KEYS

MISCELLANEOUS.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed especially for presents in boxes, barrels, and half barrels. Each apple warranted perfect. Samples may be seen at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York, where orders will be received for fruit, to be delivered in any part of Europe, at the wholesale price of shipping. For further particulars apply to ROBT. L. PELL, Esq., Pellham Farm, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y.
M. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

THE GOMEZ PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—The best article ever manufactured for submarine and land blasting. For information apply to the Commissioners Central Park, New-York. For military and naval purposes nothing can compete with it. E. GOMEZ, Nos. 89 Bleecker and 180 Mercer-st., New-York.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—EQUAL TO gas, and costs less. Paragon Coal-Oil Burners, the best in use. New Lamps, new styles, at the lowest prices, at the great Paragon Coal-Oil Lamp Depôt, No. 170 Broadway. Rooms Nos. 8 and 9, second floor.
WILLIAM FULTON, Patentee.

WANTED—ONE COPY OF NEW-YORK TIMES, March 17, 1859, one copy, April 9, 1859, for which a good price will be given. Apply at Subscription desk, this office.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE FOR $205 73, AT EIGHT MONTHS, dated June 15, 1860, made by Joseph Cate, payable to his own order, and indorsed by Henry Whinfield. All persons are cautioned against negotiating such note as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with the owner, No. 138 East Broadway.

FOUND—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON THE evening of the 12th inst., a valuable button, apparently forming one of a set. The owner may have it by applying to Mr. J. C. HOBSON, No. 97 John-st.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan, having all the appointments of the best hotels. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN REcently furnished with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen. Gents wishing rooms, transient or permanent at a moderate price, would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-street.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—THE GREAT FUR EXCITEMENT!—P. H. PHILLIPS, Patent Fur Muff Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st., begs to assure the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that he is now fully prepared to sell the largest assortment of rich and well-selected Furs ever yet offered to the public, at such prices as will astonish purchasers. P. H. PHILLIPS, Patent Fur Muff Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st. Ladies have no idea of the difference in our charges from those of Broadway or Maiden-lane. A call is all we ask, as we will sell a single set at wholesale price.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering to the wholesale and retail trade,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Their large and elegant stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
ALSO,
MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, and
VESTIBULE LACES, AT LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY,
A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES,
viz.:
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES,
SILKS BY THE YARD, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS.
SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VESTINGS,
WHITE CLOTH FOR OPERA CLOAKS,
&c., &c.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF CURTAIN GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, NO. 351 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their stock of Brocatels, Satin de Laines,
DAMASKS, CORNICES,
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW HOLLANDS,
&c., at a large reduction in prices.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
In great variety,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT
ARE THE LADIES
AT THOSE BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
which, for style, beauty and cheapness,
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED!
ARABIANS, MEXICANS, with and without sleeves.
BASQUES, tight-fitting and loose.
SHAWLS, BOURNOUS, ZOUAVES,
THE TURKISH VEST,
and every other style of garment manufactured.
We would earnestly impress on those who think they must go to Broadway to procure Fashionable Cloaks, and pay exorbitant prices,
TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
Our STOCK OF CLOAKS is the LARGEST in the City of New-York, our STYLES UNSURPASSED, and our PRICES 35 to 50 per cent. LESS than any other house in the City.
Misses' and Children's CLOAKS neatly trimmed.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER AT ONE DAY'S NOTICE.
N. B.—All our Goods warranted as represented.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM.
NO. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
HATS, CAPS, SHOES
AND HOSIERY.
THOMAS REYNOLDS.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source, Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Lacets, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts., New-York.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
T. H. & J. K. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N.B.—Just landing from steamship ETNA a fine assortment of
BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
NEW STYLES,
COMPRISING THE LARGEST
AND
CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH LACE GOODS,
AND
FINE PARIS EMBROIDERIES
EVER EXHIBITED
AT RETAIL.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway, New-York.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

TABLE DAMASKS,	QUILTS,
NAPKINS,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
DOYLIES,	LINEN SHEETING,
SHIRTINGS,	TABLE COVERS,

FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
New Goods imported by us expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE,
and sold at the very low prices adopted by us.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS,
IN NEW SHAPES AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
Not to be found elsewhere.
Also, MEDALLION AND INSERTION CAPS,
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS AND DRESSES,
ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHAS, BRETTELLES,
And WRISTLETS, THREAD-NET SLEEVES,
And MADE-UP LACE GOODS, in endless variety.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE
HAT, CAP, FUR AND STRAW-GOODS WAREHOUSE,
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 106 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.
☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will here find one of the largest stocks in the City, at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

WAMSUTTA MILLS.
WILLARD, WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.,
Sole Agents
for these well-known and desirable 45-inch, 40-inch, 37-inch, 32-inch and 27-inch
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

CURTAINS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 22, a great variety of Very new and elegant
MATERIALS
FOR CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.

BLACK LACE VAILS,
IN
THREAD and FRENCH, at very low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS AND GERMAN VELVETS,
BLACK AND COLORED, suitable for Jewelry-box and Flower Manufacturers, Milliners,
Dressmakers, &c.
FALL IMPORTATION NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

FANCY SILKS,
AT 50 AND 60 CENTS PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM
75 CENTS AND $1 PER YARD.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

SILKS! DRESS GOODS! SHAWLS!
FROM THE LATE GREAT AUCTION SALES,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, viz:
200 RICH SILK AND VELVET ROBES—LATEST STYLES,
At half their actual value.
500 pieces FANCY DRESS SILKS—LATEST STYLES,
From 62½ cts. to $1 25 per yard, worth from 80cts. to $1 75.
POPLINS, OTTOMAN VELOURS,
MERINOES, &c.,
GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
800 NEW FALL SHAWLS,
VERY DESIRABLE STYLES,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

PATON & CO.
LACE CURTAINS.
It will be to the advantage of all those desiring to purchase from a very large and exceedingly
CHEAP STOCK
OF
LACE CURTAINS,
to examine during the coming week our assortment of these goods.
No. 341 Broadway.

DAMAGED CASHMERES, WOOL PLAIDS, alpacas, blankets, flannels, broad cloths, cassimeres, linen table cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 268 *Times* Office.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS
PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of
HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
new and second-hand,
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
Allowance made for hire if purchased.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS
Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, I will expose for sale at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at the salesrooms of Henry H. Leeds, No. 23 Nassau-st., at 10 A. M., for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, a large assortment of superior-toned rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes. These pianos have been finished by the receiver with the most approved scales, full iron frames, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! If I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

$75 FOR A WELL PRESERVED PIANO in perfect order. Also, a splendid upright 7-octave rosewood piano for $175. Address S. WAUTERS, No. 21 St. Mark's-place. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired and regulated.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Front round corners, inlaid name, fretwork desk, fancy legs, iron frame, overstrung bass, rosewood case. Price, new, $400. Will be sold for $225. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY WELL EXperienced in teaching the piano-forte, and who can produce the highest testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Call at No. 183 West 20th-st., two doors from 8th-av.

R. NUNNS & CLARK HAVE REOPENED for a few days, at their old stand, Nos. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and now offer the balance of their stock of piano-fortes at greatly reduced prices for cash, to close the concern.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.
Mr. CHARRUAUD will devote his time exclusively in giving lessons at pupils' residences. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at No. 148 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park. N. B.—A class is forming at Mrs. Steers' Young Ladies' Boarding School, No. 54 West 11th-st.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—Halsey Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Application may be made daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Several new classes are now forming. Send for a circular. A grand soiree at Gothic Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

CLOTHING.

$8,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S new and left-off Clothing wanted for the Western market. The highest cash price ever paid can be obtained in bankable money, for large or small lots, by calling at the store, or addressing WM. WALSH, No. 41 Centre-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—RICHLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, in a first-class house, private family—to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. References exchanged. Address No. 503 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family having a large house in a pleasant location, No. 366 Atlantic-st., can accommodate a few boarders, either a small family or a few single gentlemen, at a moderate price; a whole floor may be had or a parlor if desired.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE ROOM to let to a gentleman, with partial board. Location very pleasant, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address Mrs. HOWLAND, Box No. 105 *Times* Office. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st.; very convenient to Wall or South ferries. Terms reasonable for first-class accommodations.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER months for a gentleman, wife, six children and nurse; second floor with adjoining bedroom preferred; location between 8th and 34th sts., and between 3d and 8th avs.; family of the first respectability and responsibility, and children (from 2 to 18 years) unexceptionable: private family preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 1,439 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom on first floor, and rooms on second floor, to gentlemen, with meals served in the room if liberally paid; house first-class; all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.; quiet, genteel neighborhood, near stages and railroad; small family, with good reference, and reference required. Apply at No. 29 9th-st.

A NO. 1.—NEW-ENGLAND BOARD, TOGETHER with the entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, and four very neatly furnished rooms on the fourth floor, can be secured by applying at No. 68 West 19th-st. The rooms are very pleasant and the house, table and family unexceptionable in every particular. Parties willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodations are respectfully invited to call.

A SUITE OF VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, elegantly furnished, on second floor of a new house newly furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations; family small; location unsurpassed; dinner at 6. For further particulars inquire at No. 167 East 15th-st. Reference exchanged.

A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS ON second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS —Convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries, in a private family, occupying a house with modern improvements, for a small pleasant family, consisting of a gentleman wife and two children. Address, with location, terms, &c., Box No. 2,895 Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, by applying at No. 52 Harrison-st., 2d door from Clinton. Location convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries.

GRAMERCY-PARK.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor, completely furnished, suitable for a family, and pleasantly situated, opposite the park, with a private table, if desired, may be found at No. 80 East 21st-st.

TO LET.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON THE SECOND story, with partial board, in a private family, to single gentlemen; bath on the floor, gas, closets, &c. These rooms are particularly desirable to any person wishing a quiet home. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BEtween the New-York Hotel and Washington Park—To let, with full board, an elegant front parlor, with bedroom attached, on the second story. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of reference given and required.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A front parlor and bedroom on third floor of a first-class house, (private family,) to let to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without children. Address H. G. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARD UP TOWN IN A SMALL PRIVATE family—no other boarders taken—for two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may be obtained in the first-class house No. 154 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN AN agreeable private family, where no other boarders are taken, by a single gentleman who will be found a desirable inmate. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Gas, bath, &c. Address Box No. 174 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—IN A PRIvate family near and above Madison-av., by a gentleman and his wife, by the 1st of November. A note addressed to N. C. A., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

TO LET—A LARGE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, without board, in a respectable private house, within two minutes' walk of the City Hall. Inquire at No. 6 Rose-st., near Frankfort. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished parlors on first floor, also single rooms, at No. 108 9th-st.; all the modern conveniences; location very pleasant, between Broadway and University-place.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Call at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 382 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HIGHWAYMAN OF THE [illegible]—MOTHER GOOSE—MY WIFE'S COME.

HOPE CHAPEL—MR. AND MRS. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE—MR. DECORDOVA'S LECTURE ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN CIVILIZED COUNTRIES.

BOWERY THEATRE—MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK—BARNEY THE BARON—SKETCHES IN INDIA—MY FELLOW CLERK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Important intelligence reaches us from the Pacific side, by the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph last night, with advices from San Francisco to the 10th inst., and from Oregon to the 7th. The difficulties in the Oregon Legislature had been so far overcome that on the 2d the election for United Senators took place in legal form, and resulted in the choice of J. W. NESMITH, Douglas Democrat, for the long term, and E. D. BAKER, Republican, for the short term of five years. The arrangement was, of course, effected by a fusion. This news created the greatest excitement among the California Republicans, many of whom thought their chances in that State by no means so desperate as had been feared. Efforts were to be made to get Mr. BAKER to stump the State for LINCOLN. The Broderick will had at last been admitted to probate. A dreadful massacre of an entire emigrant train by the Snake Indians took place about fifty miles west of Salmon Falls, on the Columbia River, on the 9th of September. Only one person escaped out of a party of forty-six—a man named SCHEIBER. Nineteen of those massacred were men, and the rest were women and children. The details of this horrible affair are given in our dispatch.

We have later Cuban news by the *Bienville* and *Empire City*, both vessels having arrived at this port yesterday. Our correspondent furnishes a variety of interesting information concerning the Slave-trade, and gives also the particulars of the diplomatic rupture already reported between Spain and Venezuela. The latter State, it would seem, has been anxious to adjust the quarrel, but the Spanish Minister, under peremptory instructions from home, demanded his passports, and left the country. The notorious slave-yacht *Wanderer* was at Havana, and it was expected she would shortly sail for the coast of Africa.

Utah advices to the 28th of September are received. The newly-appointed Federal Judge, CROSBY, had arrived in the Territory, and, at an interview with his Associate Judge, HENNIKER, the places and times for holding the Courts had been arranged. The second and last hand-cart train of the season had arrived at Salt Lake City. The weather was very warm again, which was favorable to the ripening of the sugar-cane and other late crops. A number of the Mormon leaders had recently been on an excursion to the coal mines of the Territory, an examination of which seems to have satisfied them that they could be worked with advantage, as measures were immediately taken to open a road to the locality. Surveyor-General FLAMBAUGH was agitating in the Mormon newspapers the subject of the invalidity of the Mormon surveys in the various cities and settlements. It was considered a ticklish matter.

The bids for the new $10,000,000 Federal loan, were, yesterday, opened by the Secretary of the Treasury. There were about forty-six bidders, none of whom are to be found below the latitude of Washington. The aggregate bids were only about half a million over the sum required, and the premiums offered are somewhat smaller than heretofore.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania election are so far received as to render it certain that the estimate made a week ago as to the general result was, in all respects, correct. The table which we give elsewhere was made up from the official returns in the office of the Secretary of State, with the exception of Huntingdon, Somerset, and Wayne counties, the figures of which are given from the local papers, and are believed to be correct. It will be seen that the majority of CURTIN, the Republican candidate for Governor, is 32,092.

Except the steamers for New-Orleans and Aspinwall, no vessels went to sea yesterday, on account of the continued dull, foggy weather, with easterly wind. There are a large number of vessels lying in the North River awaiting a proper opportunity for going over the bar. The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 10th, *via* Queenstown on the 11th, and the *Illinois*, from Havre and Southampton, are now about due. The *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, with the San Francisco mails of the 1st inst., may also be expected soon.

In the Board of Councilmen a large amount of routine business was disposed of last evening, including concurrence with the other Board in reports for paving East Broadway with Belgian pavement, from Chatham-square to Grand-street, and Broadway with trap-block pavement from Seventeenth-street to Madison-square.

The testimony of ISAAC V. FOWLER, in the case of LAW and CONOVER against the United States, was yesterday filed in the United States Court by JAMES F. DWIGHT, Esq., who was specially commissioned to proceed to Cuba for the purpose of obtaining it from the late Postmaster, and who returned by the *Quaker City* from Havana.

The celebration of the eighth anniversary of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, of Free and Accepted Masons, last evening, attracted an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen which filled Cooper Institute to overflowing. The exercises consisted of addresses by Grand Master J. W. SIMONS and Rev. W. P. CORBIT, a poem by A. J. H. DUGANNE, and music, vocal and instrumental.

A fire occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in what is known as "Townsend's Block," a group of cheap buildings, bounded by Broadway, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. So rapidly did the flames spread that the centre of the block, from the avenue to Broadway, was burned directly through, and about half of the buildings were destroyed before their progress could be stayed. The occurrence has rendered about twenty families houseless, and many persons lost all their property, having only time to escape with their lives. The aggregate loss probably reaches $12,000.

No trials took place in the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, owing, in some cases to the absence of counsel, and in others, of witnesses. Three cases of homicide and one of arson were on the calendar. CHARLES DEVLIN, ex-Street Commissioner, being called upon to plead to the indictment charging him with forging JOHN FITZPATRICK'S name as an indorsement to a warrant on the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, pleaded not guilty. His counsel, on his affidavit, obtained an indefinite postponement of the trial, to enable a commission to be issued to take important testimony in San Francisco. The Court of General Sessions has taken a recess until Friday. The opinion of Justice INGRAHAM in the Cheever Church case is given in another column in full. At Trial Term of the Superior Court, Bosworth Justice, a juror was withdrawn in a case against JAMES GORDON BENNETT for libel, the plaintiffs not being now able to show that [illegible] was the proprietor of the *Herald*. In the same Court, same Justice, $200 were given for the plaintiff in the breach of promise case, Levy vs. [illegible]. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD refused to grant a *certiorari* in DEVLIN'S case, holding that his application was on technical grounds alone, and that he had his remedy after trial.

The Stock dealings yesterday opened at an advance of ½ ℘ cent., and subsequently fell back 1¼ ℘ cent. on the Railway Shares. New-York Central closing 85¼ ℘ cent. The agitation of the Presidential question seemed to be the influence at work to depress the market. The Bank return shows a gain of $1,841,000 in Specie, and a further curtailment of $403,000 in Loans. The markets for Money and Exchange both quite easy. London, 108⅝@108⅞.

Prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs declined. The demand was active only for Wheat. Large sales of Cotton were effected at a shade firmer rates. Provisions were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Whisky, Tallow, Hay, Resin and Spirits Turpentine. Hops were in lively request. Freights were brisker.

Capital and Disunion.

The bears of Wall-street are evidently a variety undescribed by naturalists. The bear of fable and the books is a stolid brute of honest proclivities, and of wit too clumsy to be expert in contests with those Solomons of the forest, the fox and the wolf. The bear of the Street is on the contrary the summation of all that is ingenious and acute in animal life. He not only reads the present with superhuman sagacity, but penetrating the future, lays before our amazed vision vistas of events to come, which but for their uniform gloom and sadness, might well gratify the attentive spectator, and prepare him for long tissues of calamity. There is, indeed, much reason to identify the prophets who disgusted the king, and the bears who avenged the prophet of Israel, as mere representatives of this despondent type of humanity, the most striking realizations of which frequent the dens and recesses of our financial thoroughfare, and impress upon the unaccustomed visitors of that realm, horrors such as reigned in the Halls of Eblis.

The song of these four-footed syrens, for the last two months, has been the ruin of the country. The Union is pronounced to be in a moribund condition, irremediable by known appliances; and those of the community, who are supposed to roll in shares, and bonds, and scrip, are invited to sell at sacrificial prices, and invest in specie, productive of 0 per cent. per annum. Against this unhappy representation the holder raises his voice in vain. He points to the fact that never have the producers and transporters of the Northwest been so overladen with products and business; crops are unexampled; to forward them, the railways of the country, so long comparatively idle, are overtasked, even to the extent of shocking the religious sentiment of the nation, by refusing to pause upon the Sabbath-day. The market for this cereal surplus abroad is exacting; and cotton, without which British labor perishes, has suddenly so risen in demand that all our energies in shipment fail to meet the requirements of Lancashire alone. But, alas, all these evidences of material prosperity fail to impress the bear. He is equally insensible to the fact that while his efforts have succeeded in depressing the securities of individual States and Western railroads, which habitually rule below par, the stocks of the United States, which are always above par, have never been brought below that crucial line. His cry is, "The Union is in danger." But does the capitalist, whose judgment is infinitely more trustworthy than the stock-broker, believe the Union to be in danger? If so, why is not the market flooded with Federal securities, to be sold at any price? Why do United States Stocks rate higher in every market of the world than British Consols, although a revolution in England has never been prophesied by the bears of Capel-court and 'Change-alley? And, to bring the question to an immediate and unmistakable test, why is it that the confidence of the moneyed classes in the perpetuity o the Union is so great that in the bids yesterday for an additional loan of $10,000,000 at Washington, premiums to the amount of $500,000 were offered. Nor is this the only evidence that the vaticinations of Wall-street have no relation to fact. It is plainly observable from an inspection of the bids, that where the influence of Wall-street has been most direct the bids were the weakest. As we depart from that centre, and approach the quarter from which danger to the Union is said to be imminent, the bids increase, and the largest premium is offered at Washington, where real apprehension may naturally be supposed to prevail most actively. In fact, the offers of Messrs. RIGGS & Co., of Washington, which ran highest on the list, are known to represent Southern capital; and, of course, to express the extent of Southern confidence in the actual order of things. No more decisive judgment than this upon the futility of Wall-street clamor could be desired.

Hereafter, therefore, when we witness the subordination of politics to the uses of reckless speculation, we shall be safe in appealing to this judgment as the criterion of what capitalists think. Men who have money are willing to stake their fortunes on the stability of the Government; men who have nothing have no hesitation in staking that upon its downfall. Remote from the threatened seat of secession the senseless clamor of alarmists obtains influence; as we approach the scene of predicted revolution the sound fades away, and we find people willing to imperil all upon the certainty of quiet and order. No happier commentary upon the wisdom of stock-jobbers could be solicited. The country is unprecedentedly prosperous; the Federal Government has a firmer hold upon public credit than any other Government in the world; and if these cheerful evidences of commercial and financial confidence are not sufficient to counteract the melancholy of the Bears, we have room to suspect their gloom to be very much less than real.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Our Havana correspondent transmits information that proves how utterly futile are the attempts to extinguish the Slave trade under the present regulations. Though a large American, English, and Spanish fleet is keeping constant watch upon the movements of the traders, and the Captain-General has undertaken in earnest to punish the Spanish authorities in Cuba who connive at the traffic, yet it flourishes more than ever. It is estimated that, during nine months of the current year, 30,000 Africans have been landed on the Island and even steamships are now engaged in the prosecution of the business. Every year more capital and more energy are employed in the Slave-trade, and the more vessels that are captured the more would seem to be started on this barbarous and inhuman venture. Our correspondent affirms that the names of highly respectable merchants, both in the United States and in Europe, are mentioned in connection with the Cuban Slave-trade, and he presents such a picture of its prosperous condition as to make the philanthropist despair of ever seeing it abandoned. It certainly never will be abandoned as long as its control remains with the Spanish Government. If Spain ever had any serious determination to enforce her own laws against the Slave-trade it would not now be the blot on her civilization that it is. Experience has proved that a blockade of the Coast of Africa is an impossibility, and as English or American cruisers cannot follow slavers into Spanish waters, their presence in the vicinity of Cuba and Porto Rico is almost useless. The only means by which the Slave-trade can be arrested has been often pointed out. A rigorous and faithful execution of the laws against the Slave-trade in the Island of Cuba would soon render its prosecution impossible; but Spain shirks this responsibility, and will never carry out measures that may check the prosperity of her dependency unless compelled to do so by more powerful reasoning than the moral suasion of England or the United States.

Yancey and the Vice-Presidency.

So far back as last June, and previous to the nominations of DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE at Baltimore by rival Democratic Conventions, there were rumors and reports in constant circulation to the effect that Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, would accept the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas ticket, as the price for withdrawing his opposition to the Little Giant's nomination. Particulars were forwarded by telegraph, of a secret interview said to have taken place between the high contracting parties, and many were the winks given by ardent Douglas men as they prophesied the speedy and unanimous nomination of their political favorite.

But the result at Baltimore did not confirm the flying rumors, nor give justification to the knowing winks. Mr. YANCEY was again present, as at Charleston, the leading spirit of secession—the bitterest and most potent opposer of the Squatter Sovereign from Illinois. It is true that the nomination of HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, a gentleman occupying precisely Mr. YANCEY'S position on the Southern question, gave evidence that there was every willingness on the part of the Douglas men to accept such a fusion as had been suggested. If YANCEY had wished the place, he could doubtless have had it; but such was not his ambition. He still adhered to his original programme, as laid down in the famous Slaughter letter, of courting a direct sectional issue with the North by the nomination of a pure Southern ticket, and then using the success of a Republican candidate as the engine for "precipitating the Cotton States into a revolution."

In the offer said to have been made to Mr. YANCEY, no man acquainted with the rapid shiftings of political men and machinery, could discover anything incredible, or even improbable. Abstract principle has long since ceased to bear sway in Democratic councils; and as a matter of expediency—as the only means left for concentrating the entire Democratic vote—nothing more natural than Mr. YANCEY'S nomination by the Douglas men could be imagined. Nevertheless, as the offer, supposing a serious one to have been made, had been rejected, it became necessary for the supporters of the "Little Giant" to deny that his friends had ever so tampered with the enemy. Vehement denials of any such intention were made by all responsible Douglas organs, and the point has been argued to and fro, ever since last June, with great intensity of bitterness and vigor of contradictory assertion.

But at last, in the shape of a letter from our irrepressible, though beheaded, Ex-Navy Agent, published in another column, the whole facts of the case are submitted to public judgment—Mr. SANDERS commencing by a confession that the offer was made to Mr. YANCEY, though only in a spirit of "good-humored political raillery." Had the Ex-Navy Agent desired to help his cause, the confession should have stopped at this point; for certainly in the many grave, elaborate and diversified arguments used by Mr. SANDERS in pressing the acceptance of the Vice-Presidency on Mr. YANCEY, the merely common mind will recognize no familiar trait either of badinage or burlesque. On the contrary, the arguments appear earnest and the authorities quoted ample. Mr. YANCEY, as "chief of the minority," was entitled to the second place on the ticket; and this fact, Mr. SANDERS added, Mr. DOUGLAS himself "had, in his last speech, *signally pointed out.*" Here is a new and great actor suddenly involved in this plot for the comminglement of Secession and Squatter Sovereignty in a single ticket. The Democratic gruel is to be made thick and slab by means of "a new platform," which is to solidify the oil of Douglasism with the perpetual hot water in which the fire-eating element delights to find itself!

Whether these pleadings produced any mollification of YANCEY'S rugged resolve Mr. SANDERS does not explain. Having fully stated his speech, he drops a modest veil over the effect of its eloquence on the party addressed. "It is for Mr. YANCEY and not myself to say," says our ex-telegrapher to the ancient Public Functionary, "what consideration he gave it, and what effort he made, if any, on the line of its suggestions." Here is a hint unmistakable—a clue which any child can follow up when it is known that immediately after hearing the speech Mr. YANCEY addressed Mr. SANDERS, and said "he would like to make a complimentary visit to Mr. DOUGLAS," accompanied by Mr. SANDERS, at any time when Mr. DOUGLAS "would be most at leisure." From this we take it that the inference is obvious; Mr. YANCEY'S political virtue, though finally triumphant, was at that time wavering.

What might or might not have been the result, had the Alabamian Secessionist met the Squatter Sovereign of the West in a private interview, must forever remain matter of dubious Democratic speculation. They might have coalesced and struck hands again in the ancient and warm friendship which for so many years held them together as the Siamese twins of Washington. At very worst, they could not have been separated by any wider or deeper gulf than subsequent events created. But, unluckily for the Democratic Party—luckily, as we take it, for the country—Messrs. SANDERS and YANCEY, on the occasion of this memorable visit, found Mr. DOUGLAS "surrounded by friends," and so "spent a pleasant hour, without a word on the Vice-Presidency." To this nothing more need be added. We refer to the letter itself as one of the most curious documents thrown up to light in the present struggle.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE CITY ORDINANCES.—Some years ago, during the Mayoralty of Mr. KINGSLAND, an ordinance was passed imposing a penalty of $250 on the interment of any party in any vault or cemetery below Forty-second-street, and many respectable families who own vaults in Trinity, St. Paul's, or St. John's, as well as in other burial grounds, readily paid the amount for the privilege. Last evening, the Aldermen passed a resolution authorizing the Pastor of the Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth-street to open the receiving-vault attached to that edifice, and in so doing the Board openly violated the ordinance referred to. The resolution was doubtless passed for political effect; but we trust that, if the Councilmen are as reckless as their Aldermanic *confrères* in defying City ordinances, the measure will be peremptorily vetoed by the Mayor as contrary to law.

Richmond and Charleston.

The census is furnishing another impressive lesson to the South on the ruinous effects of Slavery upon her commercial and manufacturing enterprises; and if the most prejudiced or the least intelligent votary of the peculiar institution can cherish the hope of seeing Southern cities rival those of the North in wealth and importance, after the results of this enumeration are made known, the fact will prove that the Pro-Slavery mania is as benumbing to the understanding as the most degrading form of religious superstition. Our attention has been drawn to this subject by statements which we meet with in Southern newspapers, of the ascertained population of Richmond and Charleston, and more particularly the latter. The career of these places furnishes the best test of the effects of Slavery upon the population and wealth of commercial and manufacturing cities, for the reason that they are located in communities which make Slavery the predominant interest.

Richmond, the capital of Virginia, has enjoyed unusual prosperity during the last few years, and its newspapers had led the public to expect that its population, which was 27,570 in 1850, would amount to at least 50,000 in 1860. A variety of favoring circumstances seemed to warrant these sanguine expectations. During the past ten years an extensive net-work of railroads has been laid down over the greater portion of the State, all, or nearly all of which radiated from Richmond. The James River and Kanhawa Canal, starting many years ago from the same point, has, within the decade, been pushed we know not how far West, and with these strong stimulants to commerce and manufacturing industry, the ambitious hopes of its inhabitants seemed not to be unreasonable. But the census has been taken, and their dreams of civic greatness disappear. Instead of 50,000, Richmond has but 37,968 souls of all colors and sexes. We are not informed what proportion the slaves and free colored people bear to the whites. Of the 27,570 inhabitants in 1850, 9,927 were slaves, and 2,369 were free colored, leaving 15,274 whites.

Charleston, during the ten years, has suffered a positive loss in the number of its inhabitants. In 1850 its population was 42,985, whereas the recent census shows only 40,190, or a loss of 2,795 inhabitants in ten years. It is to be remarked, however, as an evidence of real commercial vitality, that there has been an actual gain of white population, as well as a loss of slave population. On both of these results Charleston is to be congratulated, on every account. Of the 42,985 inhabitants which the city contained in 1850, there were but 20,012 whites; there are now 23,327 whites, or a gain of more than three thousand. The free colored population ten years ago was 3,441; it is now 3,315, or a decrease of 126; while the slaves have declined from 19,532 in 1850, to 13,606! It thus appears that the whole natural increase, together with 5,926 of the present stock of slaves which Charleston possessed ten years ago, have been sold or sent out of the city, and their places supplied by white labor. The diseased body-politic has had a morbid enlargement, or excrescence reduced, by nearly one-third, while at the same time, a considerable addition of strength and stamina has been made to the natural and healthful organization. The result is a vast improvement. But what an argument against Slavery is furnished in the palpable fact, that Charleston can never rise to greatness except by retracing her steps—by undoing the work of two centuries, which has been the accumulation of half her wealth in the form of human beings! She must first get rid of this vast evil, this tumor which has absorbed her vitality, before she can begin to grow, or take the first step towards the fulfillment of the high destiny which the hand of Nature seems to have marked out for her.

Richmond has suffered less than Charleston because Virginia is less cursed with Slavery than South Carolina. The first has not fallen back, but has made some little progress, because only half the population of Eastern Virginia are slaves. Two-thirds of the people of South Carolina are slaves, and behold the effect upon commercial enterprise in the downhill career of her principal city.

If Virginia and South Carolina were densely peopled, like parts of New-England, or if their principal cities were overshadowed, as New-York, Philadelphia and Boston overshadow the towns of New-Jersey, Connecticut and New-Hampshire, it were unreasonable to expect them to grow rapidly, or to become great. But their diminutive proportions and tardy growth cannot be explained on such grounds. They are the chief marts for large and fertile districts, or we should more properly say, for immense regions. They have the amplest scope and verge; and if they fail to take deep root, and to grow and flourish, the fact can only be explained by a reference to their "peculiar institutions," which are at war with the laws of political economy.

The moral we draw from this lesson on Slavery is, simply, the impolicy of extending and spreading institutions which bear such fruits by the aid of the power and patronage of the Federal Government, and the palpable duty which is devolved upon the American people to turn out of place an Administration whose chief end and aim is the ruin of the Territories by inflicting the curse upon them.

An Irish Question Stated.

Mr. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, one of the Irish patriots of 1848, has written a letter to a paper published in Montreal, condemning the refusal of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to parade in honor of the Prince of Wales, as "a silly proceeding." At the same time he calls attention to the fact, that our adopted citizens of Irish birth throughout the United States conducted themselves otherwise with commendable propriety—the exception in the case noted being simply a negative one, but with no affirmatively hostile action towards our Royal visitor. According to Mr. T. D. MAGEE, we should be grateful that the "one hundred and fifty thousand" Irishmen of Philadelphia, and the "three hundred thousand" of the same race inhabiting this City, and the "sixty-three thousand" native Milesians of Boston did not all turn out *en masse* to avenge the wrongs of their country on our late illustrious visitor and those in his train.

In another part of his letter Mr. MAGEE pleads that the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York Militia did nothing but "resolve to stay at home," whereas, doubtless they might have loaded their muskets with ball cartridge and taken flying shots at His Royal Highness from behind the pillars of the City Hall. In the fact that no such course was pursued by them, Mr. MAGEE'S whole argument would lead us to infer that we should make due expression of thanks. It was wonderful forbearance on their part, wonderful magnanimity to the guest of the American people! Not a word does Mr. MAGEE say of violated discipline; of commands issued by the proper officer deliberately and vauntingly set at defiance. The Sixty-ninth Regiment we are to regard as a chosen body, owing no obedience save where their inclination may coincide with that of the General in command. This is a very Irish view of a thoroughly Irish subject, and as such we commend it to the attention of Gov. MORGAN as Commander-in-Chief of our State forces.

Cast Iron Juries.

There is a good deal of talk about these days of the importance of preserving the integrity of the judiciary by nominating and electing honest and capable men as judges. Nor is too much importance likely to be attached to this, or too much care and labor likely to be bestowed upon it in the coming election. But even if the exertions which are being made should be successful, and none but honest and capable judges chosen, the people must not think that they thereby insure honesty and justice in the business of the Courts. The jury is still an important element in them, and that too will need watching. We have not found it entirely free from suspicion heretofore. Fraud and rascality have infinite variety, and when driven from one place, are sure to appear elsewhere. Eternal vigilance is the price of honesty as well as of liberty.

We are led to these remarks by a scene which occurred yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in this City. Our readers may recollect that the matter of securing a proper jury for this Court has attracted some attention heretofore. Jurors in this Court are drawn by lot from a list of citizens made up by the Commissioners of Jurors as other Jurors are, but they are paid two dollars a day instead of a shilling a cause, as in the State Courts. Officials who had pensioners to keep, or friends whom they were willing to see fed by the Federal Government, had observed this difference, so that it was found that by some means the same parties were returned on the jury pannels term after term. The matter became so notorious that, at last, the Clerk of the Court was directed to have his juries drawn in Kings County. Brooklyn being the City of Churches, it was supposed, probably, that the difficulties which were met with in this corrupt City of New-York would be entirely obviated by fetching the juries from across the East River. The plan worked well for a while, and every one remarked what an improvement in the character and appearance of the jurymen had been secured by the change. But it appears that the change for the better could not last. A panel of sixty jurors was ordered to be drawn for the petit jury of the present term, and the Deputy-Clerk went over to Brooklyn to draw them. He informed Mr. CAMPBELL, the Commissioner of Jurors, of his desire, and thereupon a parcel of ballots was produced and the Clerk was directed to draw his sixty names from that parcel when placed in the box; and, singularly enough, when the sixty names were drawn out there remained but one name in the box undrawn.

This proceeding coming to Judge NELSON'S ears, he summoned the Deputy-Clerk before him, and having in open Court inquired into the facts, he at once discharged all the jury from further attendance upon the Court. The Judge remarked that this proceeding of Mr. CAMPBELL'S, if passed over unnoticed, would practically allow him to pack the juries for the Court, and he remarked also upon the singular fact that twelve out of the sixty so drawn were persons who were on the panel of the last term. He might have added, if he had known it, that Mr. CAMPBELL is a candidate for the Assembly, and that about twenty-five of the sixty proved, on examination, to be residents of his Assembly District, and that one gentleman came to answer to a name which was not his exactly, but which he knew meant him, because Mr. CAMPBELL had told him he was going to be on that jury.

The community is indebted to Judge NELSON for his prompt condemnation of this transaction. It will have an effect for good, we doubt not, beyond the present instance. It is something to see a Judge with nerve enough not only to condemn in words, but to follow it up with speedy action of redress. Whether lack of nerve is a personal one, or an effect of the system of an elective judiciary, in either case Judge NELSON has set an example worthy to be followed by other Courts in time of need, and to which we call the attention of all who have anything to do with providing juries in our City.

Prospects of Mr. Douglas.

It is now quite clear to the intelligent observer of passing events that Mr. DOUGLAS will not receive an electoral vote. The lugubrious tone of his domestic organ, the Chicago *Times*, in its appeals for succor to the adherents of BRECKINRIDGE and BELL, would alone satisfy us that his hopes of carrying his own State are faint indeed. But we have positive assurance from intelligent sources that the Republican majority in Illinois will be overwhelming. Prior to the October elections the Republicans in that State anticipated a handsome victory; but the impetus given to the cause in all the free States, by the splendid examples set by Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, induces the least sanguine to anticipate a majority of fifteen or twenty thousand, and some go much higher in their estimates.

In Missouri, where the star of Mr. DOUGLAS was at one time believed to be in the ascendant, a great reaction has taken place: the Governor elect, who, while a candidate, played fast and loose, but was believed to be his friend, has now taken sides with BRECKINRIDGE; and so completely ruined is his cause, that he has determined to turn his forces over to BELL and EVERETT. But by this act of despair he blasts the momentary hopes which the friends of BRECKINRIDGE indulged; and both wings of the Democracy now incontinently abandon the State to the Constitutional Union Ticket.

But in other parts of the South BRECKINRIDGE has steadily gained on his opponents, and his friends now, with some confidence, claim the whole South except Missouri. We nevertheless adhere to the belief that BELL and EVERETT will carry Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland. The latter may vote for BRECKINRIDGE, in consequence of a large Lincoln vote, which must be taken principally from the Union ticket; but this defection from BELL will be offset by an equally large Democratic vote for DOUGLAS. Delaware, it is believed, might be induced to vote for LINCOLN, but the Republicans have neglected to make the vigorous canvass which is necessary to secure a first success.

There is now scarcely a doubt that every Free State will vote for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Certainly none with reference to any State east of the Rocky Mountains.

The Threatening Aspect of the Syrian Question in Europe.

As the difficulties which surround the leaders of Italy begin to simplify themselves, and the most natural solution of the Italian problem is more and more clearly seen to be the most probable also, the prospects of permanent peace in Europe are once more clouded over by the near approach of a menacing crisis in the affairs of the East.

The future of Syria must soon be determined upon by the European Powers which have assumed the responsibility of suppressing Moslem fanaticism, and restoring order in that province of the Ottoman Empire. The military authority of FUAD PASHA, which has sufficed to the hour of vengeance, cannot be relied upon for the reëstablishment of justice and the lasting security of society. Were this not so, the Turkish Government, exhausted by misfortunes and misconduct of all conceivable kinds, and in all conceivable quarters, from the harem of the Sultan to the remotest pachalik, is utterly unequal to the financial efforts which would be required to keep up the force now under the orders of FUAD PASHA. The Porte has punished the murderers of Zahleh and Damascus. With the coöperation of the auxiliary French troops it may pursue the still refractory Druses into the fastnesses of the Lebanon, and making a solitude among those cedar-crowned heights proclaim it peace. But to do all this is neither to make Syria habitable for Christians, nor profitable to Turks. If Syria is to be governed by the Sultan Europe must make its Government possible to him without compelling him either to mortgage his whole Empire for the sake of preserving this single Province from anarchy, or to acquiesce in the virtual elevation of a Military Governor to an independent Vice-Royalty such as now reigns in Egypt. How this is to be done, it is not easy to see. At the present moment the authorities at Constantinople are practically bankrupt. The interest on the Ottoman debt remains unpaid; the streets of the Moslem capital swarm with starving wretches deprived of all means of sustenance by the failure of the Government to keep its myriads of officials in funds. The prosecution of hostilities in Syria against the still recalcitrant Druses depends upon the active coöperation of the French army of intervention. To withdraw the French forces will be to resign the whole province afresh to anarchy, and to render fruitless all the desperate sacrifices which the Porte has already made to keep FUAD PASHA in the field, and to maintain at least a show of disposition and of ability to discharge its duties as a Government. To accept the French forces as a necessity, and make their intervention perpetual, is simply to reduce Syria to the condition of a French province, and open the way to indefinite French conquests in the Levant. Meanwhile, the mutual animosity of the Turkish and Christian populations in the European provinces of the Empire is daily on the increase, and the Russian Government is loudly protesting against the further toleration of a state of things hardly less scandalous and perilous than the open massacres of Syria. To put the matter in a single phrase: the Turkish Government in Syria has plainly taken its place among the "impossibilities" of the present age. It is just as evidently doomed as the throne of the Bombas in Naples, or the temporalities of the Church in Rome. But what shall supplant it?

Here is the knot of the situation, upon which the diplomacy of Europe will inevitably and in a very short time be forced to concentrate its attention. It has been proposed to elevate Syria into an independent monarchy, paying a nominal tribute to the Porte, and to confer its crown upon the Emir ABD-EL-KADER. No worthier prince could be looked for in or out of Islamism. ABD-EL-KADER, to all the qualities which impose upon the awe of the servile East, unites many of those which command the admiration of the free West. He would make a King of the old historical type, abundantly able to deal with the most subtle, passionate, undisciplined and treacherous of races. But ABD-EL-KADER has no natural hold on Syria; and he must be supported, if he is to rule Syria, not by his Syrian subjects, but by his European allies. To crown him, therefore, would simply be to establish a European protectorate under a most inconvenient form.

Nor would it better the matter to unite Syria with Egypt. Egypt is now alternately the tool of English and French policy, as the influence of England or France comes uppermost in the versatile and sensual vice-regal Court of Cairo. Egypt could control Syria only by the help of one or the other of these Powers. So far as the interests of the civilized world at large and of Syria itself are concerned, it would seem that the best disposal which can be made of the country, would be to turn it over formally to the authority of France. This would guarantee order and prosperity to the whole country. It would balance the position of the great European Powers in the East, and neutralize the existing naval preponderance of England in the Levant. But precisely for this reason will such a settlement of the question be bitterly and resolutely opposed by Great Britain, if not by other Powers. England knows that she has to choose between seeing the French march out of Syria, in which case the whole of the recent drama may be at once reenacted, and the Turkish Empire brought violently to the ground; and seeing the French fix themselves in Syria, in which case her own communications with India become insecure, and the attitude won for her by the treaties of 1815 is instantly put in peril. This choice events are rapidly forcing upon herself and upon Europe, and it can hardly be made without exposing the peace of the Continent to greater, because more complicated and widely ramifying, perils than any which have been evoked by the situation of affairs in Italy.

SPAIN AND VENEZUELA.—We have already alluded to the diplomatic rupture between Spain and Venezuela, and this morning furnish, through our Havana correspondence, full particulars of the dispute. The Spanish demands were, in the first place, that the assassins of Spanish subjects should be delivered to the tribunals for trial, and, in the second, that they should be indemnified for all losses sustained during the civil commotions. The first demand was readily granted, but, to the second, the Venezuelan Government replied that civil war was a calamity for the results of which it could not be held responsible. Venezuela, it seems, did all she could consistent with her honor and independence to bring about a peaceable adjustment of the dispute; but the Spanish Minister, under positive instructions from home, demanded his passports and left the country. The peremptory attitude of Spain in this Venezuelan affair, added to her Mexican schemes and interference in San Domingo, strengthens the belief that she is making great efforts to reëstablish an ascendancy in the American continent, and perhaps reconquer some of her lost possessions.

A New German Charity.

The measure of the civilization of a people is said to be "the interest which the powerful take in the weak." When the upper classes of a community are found providing for the benefit of the lower classes, affording them education or opportunities of improvement, and even putting themselves to trouble for the sake of those less fortunate, we at once know what degree of culture and humanity those things indicate.

This journal has often had occasion to comment on the lax morality of the lower classes of Germans in our City, and the loose theology of some of the higher, but we always take pleasure in making known any of their movements wherein they show their sense of the high duties which civilization imposes at this day on every people.

It is a misfortune of exiles that it breaks bonds of responsibility as well as of citizenship. The foreigner in every country is proverbially selfish and indifferent to the interests of humanity. Many of our German fellow-citizens were formerly no exception to this. They have been absorbed in business—have become rich, without feeling any of the duties of wealth, or any attachment to the soil; and the name, till within a few years, of "German Importer," or "German Jobber," has been almost synonymous with that of a man who drove a very hard bargain in his business, and had very good wine on his table, and who cared little for anything else. The noble burdens of civilization—the care for the unfortunate and the criminal; or the duties of wealth—the cherishing of art and learning—were very seldom ever thought of by them. We are certain that we do not exaggerate, when we say that, till within a few years, not one-tenth as much was given by wealthy Germans, for objects of charity or education, as by our native citizens.

This has been much changed of late, as various facts which we could mention might show. One evidence of it is in a circular which has reached us of a somewhat novel educational enterprise, almost entirely supported by Germans, during the last year. It appears from this statement that both magistrates and citizens in the Eastern part of our City had become alarmed at the large number of young German girls of the poorest classes led away to haunts of vicious amusement. With the quick sense of a German for what is the great attraction to vice, these gentlemen saw that such a class as the rag-pickers and factory-girls, living in dreary or dirty rooms, are simply seeking *society* and *pastime* in those vile places. They wisely judged that a warm, light and cheerful room, with some means of improvement and of sociality, would do more to save these young creatures than any quantity of tracts or exhortations. They saw clearly, what so many of our native moralists have failed to see, that love of amusement and change, is the cause of more than half of the vice of young persons. In this view, a school, called a "Social and Industrial School," was opened in the eastern part of Grand-street, amid a vast population of poor and industrious Germans. German taste, we are told, decked the walls with pictures, and gave an attractive air to the room, so that in the evenings large numbers of young girls were glad to come. Here regular school instruction was given them, and songs and games attracted those whom more sober pursuits would not induce to enter. By these devices a strong moral and intellectual influence has been gained over a class for whom hitherto little had been done. These hard-working young girls find it as pleasant to spend the evenings after their day's labor, in this "social school" as in the lager-beer saloons, or dance-rooms, while their ambition to improve themselves and to become educated, is stimulated by what they study, and what they hear from their teachers. The only thing needed, we are informed by the circular, to make the enterprise complete, is a better children's library, to loan out among the girls, which no doubt will be soon furnished by the public-spirited German gentlemen who have charge of the school. An original feature of the plan, and one eminently practical, is the devoting Saturday evening—that on which this class is exposed to most temptation—entirely to games and amusement.

A moralist who hereafter shall speculate on the causes of our well-being and morality, will no doubt find them in great part in just such quiet, unobtrusive measures of humanity as these. Such efforts show an enlightened tone of public sentiment among the Germans, and need no commendation. We can only wish them a full success.

Two Clergymen of Trinity and the Prince of Wales.—A correspondent urges upon us an elaborate explanation of the absolute denial given by two "clergymen in charge of Trinity Church," to our statement that a fulsome puff of a singing boy was put forward in the programme of services prepared at that Church for the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit. It seems that the puff and the programme in question were written out in full by some authority of the Church, for the benefit not of the Prince in his pew, but of the whole public. They were furnished to the Reporters of the Press, of course, for the express purpose of improving the opportunity to make known to all mankind that a particular boy in the choir of Trinity possesses a voice of "extraordinary power and splendor." This explanation, while it relieves the "clergymen in charge of Trinity Church" from the serious imputation of flatly contradicting us upon absolutely insufficient grounds, perfectly bears out our original statement, and warrants the general criticism passed by public opinion upon the general spirit and temper of the "religious ovation" offered to our Royal English visitor upon the occasion in question. This criticism has nowhere been more curtly or sharply expressed than in the columns of our Anglican cotemporary, the *Albion*. It is indeed the criticism of common sense as well as of true religious feeling, and it is idle to discuss in detail a matter about which in the main very little difference of opinion is to be looked for in any quarter.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Bids for the New $10,000,000 Treasury Loan.

The Alleged Scarcity in Kansas—The Execution of Mora in Costa Rica Condemned—Army Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

Several prominent gentlemen, just arrived here from Kansas, deny THADDEUS HYATT's story about suffering in Kansas. Commissioner GREENWOOD had bought corn at seventy-five cents per bushel. The farmers had short crops, but enough for home consumption. Those who are leaving the Territory do not do so on account of the scarcity of breadstuffs.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps here all condemn the execution of MORA, and pronounce it impolitic, and as certain to lead to another revolution. Official information of the affair has been received here.

Lieut.-Col. CHANDLER and Lieut. HARVEY are relieved from the operation of Special Order No. 119.

Leave of sixty days is granted to Lieut. PERRY, Second Dragoons; and thirty days to Maj. CUNNINGHAM, of the Pay Department.

Capt. CLARY, Assistant Quarter-Master, relieves Lieut.-Col. GROSMAN, in the Department of Utah.

Capt. KING, First Infantry, is appointed to inspect Dr. MASTER's stores, camp and garrison equipage, at San Antonio.

Lieut. HASKELL is ordered to repair immediately to Newport Barracks. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 21.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day opened the bids for the $10,000,000 loan.

The following were announced:

Riggs & Co., Washington.
300,000, at..........101 00
2,800,000, at..........100 15
Lockwood & Co., N. York.
200,000, at..........100 03
125,000, at..........100 08
125,000, at..........100 13
125,000, at..........100 18
125,000, at..........100 23
125,000, at..........100 28
75,000, at..........100 33
50,000, at..........100 38
50 000, at..........100 43
J.W. Schmidt & Co. N. Y.
35,000, at..........100 51
C.H. Merriman & Co., N.Y.
20,000, at..........100 51
20,000, at..........100 52
Julius Y. Dewey, Montpelier, Vt.
5,000, at..........100 00
5,000, at..........100 07½
5,000, at..........100 11½
5,000, at..........100 26
5 000, at..........100 65
2,000, at..........100 76
2,000, at..........101 00
3,000, at..........100 17
Alexan. Muirhead, New-York:
8,000, at..........101 20
Isaac Bell, Jr., N. York:
100,000, at..........100 25
Dry Dock Savings Institution, New-York:
25,000, at..........100 25
Wm. B. Scott, New York:
40,000, at..........100 00
40,000, at..........100 05
Gabriel Mead and Wm. H. Carter:
10,000, at..........100⅜
10,000, at..........100⅝
10,000, at..........100⅞
Gabriel Mead, Trustee:
10,000, at..........100⅜
10,000, at..........100⅝
120,000, at..........100⅝
Wm. B. Scott & Co., New-York:
25,000, at..........100 10
25,000, at..........100 25
25,000, at..........100 50
H. T. Morgan & Co:
25,000, at..........100 00
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, of Philadelphia:
100,000, at..........100 25
Lewis Hasbrook, Poughkeepsie.
10,000, at..........100 00
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
20,000, at..........100 50
B. F. Wheelwright.
20,000, at..........100 30
D. A. Cushman and B. F. Wright.
100,000, at..........100 31
100,000, at..........100 55
100,000, at..........100 80
Provident Institution for Savings, Boston.
200,000, at..........100 25
Merchants' Bank, Boston.
100,000, at..........100 00
50,000, at..........100 25
50,000, at..........100 50
Marie & Kanz, New-York.
20,000, at..........101 00
10,000, at..........100 75
10,000, at..........100 50
10,000, at..........100 25
30,000, at..........100 15
30,000, at..........100 05
40,000, at..........100 00
9,000, at..........100 50
50,000, at..........100 14
50,000, at..........100 09
50,000, at..........100 07
50,000, at..........100 03
Orient Mutual Ins. Co. N. Y:
100,000, at..........100 26
Bank of Lasalle, Illinois:
50,000, at..........100 05
35,000 at..........100 27
35,000, at..........100 40
35,000, at..........100 56
10,000, at..........100 62
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, N. Y.:
20,000, at..........100 25
20,000, at..........100 50
10,000, at..........100 75
Ketchum, Son & Co., N. Y.:
100,000, at..........100 31
50,000, at..........100 51
50,000, at..........100 55
50,000, at..........100 63
50 000, at..........100 77
Courtlan D. Paleld:
5,000, at..........100 61
8,000, at..........100 50
20,000, at..........100
Peter T. Homer, Boston:
2,000, at..........100 31
3,000, at..........100 55
3,000, at..........100 81
2,000, at..........101 05
Benj. H. Field, Executor:
17,000, at..........100 00
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York:
10,000, at..........100 22
10,000, at..........100 32
10,000, at..........100 42
10,000, at..........100 52
6,000, at..........100 62
50,000, at..........100 65
4,000, at..........100 90
Bank of Troy, New-York:
20,000, at..........100 60
Ribon & Co., New-York:
20,000, at..........100 00
Gwynne & Day, N. York:
100,000, at..........100 00
100,000, at..........100 10
50,000, at..........100 26
50,000, at..........100 31
Clarkson & Co., N. York:
21,000, at..........100 01
Francis G. Blanchard, Brooklyn:
10,000, at..........100 00½
Henry F. Vail, New-York:
50,000, at..........100 10
Harrisburgh B'k, Penn.:
50,000, at..........100 00
Troy Savings Bank:
20,000, at..........100 50
Livermore, Clewes & Mason, New-York:
50,000, at..........100 00
20,000, at..........100 02
20,000, at..........100 05
10,000, at..........100 10
10,000, at..........100 15
10,000, at..........100 21
10,000, at..........100 26
10,000, at..........100 41
10,000, at..........100 17
Philip Speyer & Co., N.Y.:
30,000, at..........100 05
15,000, at..........100 08
10 000, at..........100 13
5,000, at..........100 21
5,000, at..........100 26
5,800, at..........100 23
5,000, at..........100 31
Rufus H. King, Albany, N. Y.:
50,000, at..........100 25
50,000, at..........100 50
Bowery Savings Bank:
100 000, at..........100 01
100,000, at..........100 26
100,000, at..........100 51
100,000, at..........100 76
100,000, at..........100 91
100,000, at..........101 00
Ward, Campbell & Co, New-York:
100,000, at..........101 45
200,000, at..........101 39
100,000, at..........101 29
100,000 at..........101 09
35,000 at..........100 91
65,000 at..........100 67
50,000 at..........100 51
John C. Green, New-York:
600,000 at..........100 55
Thomson Brothers, New-York:
600,000 at..........100 00
100,000 at..........100 03
100,000 at..........100 07
100,000 at..........100 13
100,000 at..........100 21
Wm. Mertens, New-York:
5,000 at..........100 52
Pensylvania Mutual Life Insur Co., Philadelphia:
50,000 at..........100 05
25,000 at..........100 30
25 000 at..........100 45
Oelrichs & Company:
5,000 at..........101 00
Pittsburgh Trust Co.:
150,000 at..........100 00

The aggregate bids are about $10,500,000. The above bidders will receive awards according to their offers, with the exception of those at par, who will get *pro-rata* amounts after the others are served.

There are no bidders from south of Washington.

The New-York and Erie Railroad.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

Mr. MARSH, Receiver, and Mr. MINOT, Superintendent, with a majority of the Board of Directors, arrived here this evening on a trip of inspection of the road. Messrs. EVANS, and L. PLATT, the English Directors, will visit the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, with a view of urging the work to early completion.

Fire in Salem.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

A fire in Salem, Sunday morning, destroyed the Franklin Building, occupied by several stores, the Armory of the Salem Cadets, the Melodeon manufactory of E. T. NICHOLS, a primary and a private school, the club rooms, &c. The building was valued $25,000, and insured for $13,000. Total loss about $35,000.

Burglary in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

The ticket office of the New-York Central Railroad office, on Kneeland-street, was broken into early this morning. The safe was opened with false keys, and $2,600 in Bank bills stolen.

Murder in Waltham, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 22.

In Waltham Sunday night, after a quarrel, EDWARD JOHNSON deliberately stabbed BARNEY DOHERTY to the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested.

Amusements.

The French Theatre in Broadway was last night filled with a cordial and good-natured audience assembled to surrender up their senses to a fair enchantress. To the "natural magic" of a graceful person, bright eyes, and an eloquent smile, Mlle. VICTORIA, the "Queen of Black Arts," unites all the skill in artificial witchcraft which ROBERT HOUDIN could communicate to an apt pupil. The programme of Mlle. VICTORIA was full of the most agreeable *tours de force*, which were executed with a pretty ease and received with hearty applause. She emptied cannon-balls out of hats, turned empty air into fragrant flowers and toothsome bon-bons, distributed flags, fans, and bouquets, and made herself generally demonological and entertaining. If she could but perform the stupendous trick of infusing a little vivacity and activity into her assistants, she might take her place unchallenged at the head of her art. As it is, her performances and herself are both well worth the seeing.

A NEW-YORK SWINDLER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—GEORGE SENECA, of Princess Anne County, Va., was arrested in New-Orleans a few days since charged with swindling Capt. F. W. O. BROWN, of this City, out of $2,000. On the 20th of March last Capt. BROWN was in Cardenas, Island of Cuba, with his brig *Emily*, where he made the acquaintance of a Virginian calling himself SAMUEL M. BROCK, a tall, good-looking man, with a long, heavy, dark beard, sprucely dressed, and of agreeable, insinuating address. BROCK represented himself to have been engaged in the African Slave-trade, but having lost his vessel and cargo by capture, was remaining in Cardenas awaiting remittances from L. H. CHANDLER & Co., of Norfolk, who he said were his merchants. BROCK won the confidence of Capt. BROWN completely, and pretending that he was possessed of ample means, he induced the Captain to foot his rather extensive bills in Cardenas, furnish him with a handsome outfit of clothing, and give him a passage home. On the voyage home the brig *Emily* was wrecked, and they got into Nassau, where Capt. BROWN furnished BROCK with another outfit. They could not get a passage North, but took passage on a ship to this city. Here they boarded at the St. Louis Hotel, Mrs. JENKINS' boarding-house, and at the Verandah Hotel, the generous Captain footing all the bills, as usual, while BROCK showed him letters pretending to be from Virginia merchants, in which they promised remittances. Capt. BROWN's suspicions were finally arroused, and he started North to make inquiries about his friend. Arriving at Norfolk he found some persons who had had a slight and exceedingly unfortunate acquaintance with an individual answering to the description of BROCK, whose real name they said was GEORGE SENECA. Capt. BROWN immediately returned to New-Orleans, found SENECA and had him arrested, but whether he will recover any of his money remains to be seen.

The Earthquake at Quebec.

FACTORIES AND HOUSES DESTROYED—PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE.

From the Quebec Gazette, Oct. 17.

Throughout the whole length and breadth of the city the earthquake of this morning is the absorbing topic of conversation—the recollection of such a well-defined shock being past the memory of even the "oldest inhabitant." We have reminiscences of the shock of an earthquake being felt in Quebec some four and-twenty years ago, but that of this morning far exceeded it in intensity and duration. With regard to time, some allowance being made for differences in time-keepers, all agree that the shock commenced at about ten minutes before six o'clock this morning, and lasted for many seconds, some say minutes; but under such circumstances it is exceedingly difficult to reckon time correctly. The sensations experienced were in some respects different, as was to be expected from difference of location and the construction of the buildings in which the parties resided.

But all agree in representing the shock as something unparalleled in Canada; and incidents in connection with it have reached our ears, the recital of which would occupy columns of our space. In some dwellings the feeling was that of immediate proximity to some extensive steam manufactory, whose wheels were revolving with that degree of velocity which gives a thundering sort of sound and a strong vibratory motion. In others, the action was oscillatory, with an occasional vibration; but in all, everything movable and immovable were shaken more or less; many things of a light nature being thrown down, and glass and china-ware, furniture, light and heavy, were ratting and jumping in the most extraordinary manner. In some instances the plaster of the ceilings and walls was shaken down, and the jointings of wooden buildings opened. In the substantially built houses of the upper and lower towns the sensations of the inhabitants were inexplicable.

The ideas of the cause which had produced such an effect were so varied, and in many cases inconsistent, that any attempt at analyzation would be absurd and objectless—the general impression, however, being one accompanied with a sense of some impending danger of terrible magnitude. In the frame buildings of the suburbs, especially St. Roch, along St. Vallier-street and by St. Sauveur, the shock seemed to have been very severe; men, women and children rushing from their dwellings, half-dressed, with terror depicted in their countenances, asking one another incoherent questions, and receiving equally incoherent replies. In one instance which came to our knowledge, a farmer from the country, residing with a friend on Cote d'Abraham, was on his knees at morning prayer, when he felt the building tottering and trembling beneath him. The poor man was so terror-struck that he immediately fainted away, and after recovery from his fainting fit, would, had he not been prevented, have precipitated himself from the window of the house.

At the Martello towers on the plains, the effect was very great, old soldiers resident in them stating that the shock exceeded in intensity those experienced by them in the East and West Indies. At Beauport Asylum, all the inmates that could ran out of the building, while those who had not such opportunities, ran shrieking through the wards and corridors. In several rooms the plaster was shaken down, and strong joints were forced open by the motion given to the building. The engineer of the establishment, while superintending the machinery, heard the boilers of his engine clatter together in such a manner that, apprehensive of an explosion, he ran out of the engine-room. Indeed, the shock seems to have been felt with greater violence in the open country than in the city.

Farmers from the neighborhood of Laval, when on their road to market, had halted their horses for a little rest, and themselves gone into a house in the bush for the same purpose, felt the shock so severely that they rushed terrified from the house, imagining that it was coming down about their ears. At Lorette, doors were shaken from their places, and crockery in cupboards smashed to pieces. At Point Levi the motion of the earth was violently felt, and fear and terror prevailed everywhere. On the river, too, the trembling, vibratory motion was communicated to the shipping. The commander of a vessel lying at DINNING's booms informs us that, unable to account for the strange motion communicated to his ship, he ran on deck to ascertain the cause, but could perceive nothing to account for it. He then hailed a man upon a raft at a little distance from the ship, inquiring if he had observed anything unusual; the man, however, replied he had not.

It was then the idea of an earthqnake occurred to the captain, and that the shock had been felt on board in consequence of the communication existing between the ship and the earth by means of the anchor at the bottom of the river. It is also reported that the light-house at L'Islet has been partially fractured by the shock sustained this morning. So far as we have learned, up to the time of our going to press, no accident whatever has resulted from this great natural phenomena—a fact for which we ought to be truly grateful, there being no doubt upon our mind that the shock experienced here was but the spent effort of one of nature's great operations in some far distant and less-favored land, and of whose ravages we are yet destined to receive intelligence.

The Earthquake on the Hudson.

HYDE PARK, Dutchess Co., Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The earthquake which is spoken of as having occurred at various places in New-England and the Canadas, on the morning of the 17th inst., was very distinctly felt at my house. Every member of my family—consisting of nine—was awakened by the shock. The vibrations and sounds lasted about fifteen seconds. It is a mystery to me that none of my neighbors perceived it. W.

—Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Ex-Governor of Ohio, and Senator elect to succeed Mr. Pugh, arrived in town on Saturday evening, and is the guest of Hiram Barney, Esq. Senator Chase will address the Republicans of New-York at the Cooper Institute, some evening this week, probably on Thursday.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

If you have Read the "Professor at the Breakfast Table," you will remember that the young man John pitched into the Koh noor one day, and gave him a smart drubbing, which put to bed that astonished and discomfited individual for several days. When the Kohinoor emerged from his temporary confinement, (the witty author avers,) "*his hair had turned gray*—around the roots!" Well, we all know the reason of that—for examples of the like phenomenon are too common to be overlooked—the Kohinoor had been using a Hair *Dye*. Now, Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER IS NOT A DYE, but restores GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its *original color*, whatever that may have been, by aiding Nature to reëstablish the sanitary conditions suitable to the age of the subject. The Hair is the same in color above and below the surface, because it obtains its coloring matter from HEALTHFUL NUTRITION, and not from *chemical action*.

Dépôt and sales office No. 198 Greenwich-st., also for sale at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.

The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair.*

July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.

JAS. WILCOX, Manufacturer,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's

SEWING MACHINES,

With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,

Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stitch that will not ravel.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Send for a circular.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and misses, boys and children, at moderate prices.

CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

French Imported Ladies' Shoes.

At M. L. HILL'S, No. 571 Broadway. Warm cork-sole and thick Boots of all kinds; Slippers and quilted Shoes of all colors; Children's Boots, from Esté and other makers in Paris.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price 50 cents per bottle.

William Taylor's New Saloon,

NO. 555 BROADWAY.

Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

The Prince of Wales,

SEWING-MACHINES AND THE ROYAL FAMILIES.

Among the vast number of curiosities collected by the Royal family and suite, during their visit to the Provinces and States, are two of Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, which were preferred above all others in the market, and were selected by the Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos, at the office of the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trees and Plants

For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.

For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Old and Young, Great and Small, are invited by WHITE, THE HATTER, to give a call. No. Broad-216 is the number, as of old, and nothing but THE BEST OF ARTICLES SOLD.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

SLATER—TOTTENHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at Emmanuel Church, by Rev. T. Twell, EDMUND W. SLATER, of Brooklyn, to GEORGIONA, widow of the late George Tottenham, Esq., of Ireland, and second daughter of W. V. Graves, Esq., of Brooklyn.

SLATER—GRAVES.—At the same time and place, GEORGE J. SLATER, of Brooklyn, to HENRIETTA, third daughter of Wm. V. Graves, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BELDING—ADRIANCE.—In Dover Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Mr. Knapp, GEORGE T. BELDING to SARAH E., youngest daughter of John Adriance, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

EMBURY—ROMEYN.—In Detroit, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, of New-York City, assisted by Rev. Mr. Eldridge, of Detroit, DANIEL EMBURY, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to SOPHIE R. ROMEYN, daughter of Theodore Romeyn, Esq.

DIED.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, FRANK KENNEDY, son of Abm. W. and Sarah M. Kennedy, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on the north side of 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, HENRY H., infant son of Robert and Emeline Smith, aged 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 110 West 34th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEXTER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 22, of disease of the heart, after a short but painful illness, ANNA J., widow of the late George H. Dexter, and second eldest daughter of John and Margaret Hunter.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Harry and John A., and also of her brothers-in-law, Geo R. Thompson and Amos C. Woodruff, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, in 70th-st., near the North River, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M. Bloomingdale stages, from 32d-st. and 6th-av., pass within a block of the door.

EDEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 20, after a short illness, EDWARD V., son of the late Henry Edey, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Henry, Charles and William, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

THORP.—On Monday, Oct. 22, of congestion of the lungs, AMELIA AIMIRA, beloved wife Samuel S. Thorp, Jr., and daughter of the late Morris Peets, aged 26 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, the members of the Fifth Company, National Guards, and the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 20, suddenly, of water on the chest, STEPHEN L. HUGHES, aged 37 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Kent, near De Kalb-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the 23d inst.

ADAMS.—In Fort Washington, on Sunday, Oct. 21, at the residence of her son, Mrs. MARTHA P. ADAMS, in the 95th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Lowell, Mass., for interment.

HOLBROOK.—In Cleveland, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, MYRA MARTHA, wife of Benjamin F. Holbrook, of Sacramento, Cal., and daughter of Duncan Macdonald, of the former place, in the 2th year of her age.

"Asleep in Jesus—blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

WHITLOCK.—In Hommock Park, on Sunday, Oct. 21, after a brief illness, ADELINE WILSON, daughter of Benjamin M. and Amelia Whitlock, aged 6 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Hommock Park, Westchester County, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will meet at Mott-Haven, the Harlem train leaving 26th-st. at 2:30 P. M.

VAN ANTWERP.—In Asbury, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 20, WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral at Asbury, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M. Trains on Central Railroad of New-Jersey leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—In Burnswark, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, on Saturday, Sept. 22, WILLIAM GRAHAM, Esq., aged 86 years, formerly of the firm of Graham & Brothers, merchants of Glasgow, New-York and Philadelphia. He was for some years a resident of Philadelphia, well-known and greatly respected; since his retirement from mercantile business he has lived at the farm of Burnswark, the place of his nativity.

BYRON.—In Vevay, Switzerland, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, Mrs. ISABELLA BYRON, wife of Mr. John W. Byron, of this City, in the 43d year of her age.

Her remains will be brought to New-York for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by this slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

in every form of industry for which it can be employed.

The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to some extent against these perils. There would be much reason to regret that this act failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law can only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine by which death is caused, or a workman is disabled for life, cannot reason himself into the belief that he is not to blame, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power on equally favorable terms by the use of the

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE.

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this INEXPLOSIVE AND SAFE MOTOR,

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE,

May not be advantageously employed. It is at the present moment, in more than FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL INSTANCES employed for job printing and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, docks and ships; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed at railway stations, mines, and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts, and is practically employed in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and curriers; for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting glass, grinding quartz, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane on plantations in Cuba; for propelling knitting and sewing machines; by manufacturers of plated ware, of printers' materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of matches, of hooped skirts; for picking hair, for polishing combs, for shoemakers' uses for wood-turning, for sawing and planing lumber, for sand-sifting, tobacco-cutting, and tobacco-pulverizing; for soda water manufacture; for bone-crushing, malt-mashing, towing, grinding cutlery; roasting, grinding and pulping coffee; for ginning cotton, grinding corn, cutting feed, domestic sawing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

Is it not the duty of every man who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to ascertain if all his purposes cannot be abundantly supplied by the use of one or the other of the engines enumerated in the following table:

PRICES OF THE CALORIC ENGINE:

8-inch Cylinder	$300
12-inch Cylinder	350
18-inch Cylinder	550
24-inch Cylinder	750
Double 24-inch	1,400
32-inch Cylinder	1,350
Double 32-inch	2,600
40-inch Cylinder	2,300
Double 40-inch	4,500
48-inch Cylinder	3,500
Double 48-inch	6,800

For sale in number or by the single engine at Ericsson's

CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st.

Send to the Agency for a Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 503, Oct. 22, 1860.

31, 66, 34, 17, 11, 42, 19, 5, 63, 72, 18, 16, 37, 2, 20.

Class No. 504, Oct. 22, 1860.

61, 33, 44, 43, 58, 47, 52, 1, 59, 41, 48, 72.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 22, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DOWNER'S
AND
THE PORTLAND
DEODORIZED
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY
GUARANTEED OUR CUSTOMERS
AT ALL TIMES,
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 38
BURLING-SLIP.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The third Lecture
BY
JOHN B. GOUGH,
will be delivered
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
at the
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets will be for sale at Swayne's, in Fulton-st., and also at Nos. 182 and 184 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs*.

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, it magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.

At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:

GEO. LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CRONK, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

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BALLOU'S PATENT

IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,

Patented Nov. 1, 1859.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the

IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.

Also, Importers and Dealers in
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

"**A VALUABLE AUXILIARY TO THE WEARY TRAVELER.**—APPLETON'S Guide for October is out, and is offered to the public as a reliable guide—in fact, the publishers announce that it is "issued under the supervision of the Railway Companies," and therefore cannot be wrong—but in looking over the October number we find more than half the roads wrong. Here is the list:

Hudson River Railroad.
Harlem Railroad.
Long Island Railroad.
Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.
Grand Trunk Railroad.
Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad.
Illinois River Railroad.
Michigan Southern Railroad—Northern Division.
Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad.
Michigan Central Railroad.
Pennsylvania Central Railroad—Philadelphia Division
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
Winchester and Potomac Railroad.
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.
Springfield and Columbus Railroad.
Detroit and Toledo Railroad.
Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.
Delaware Railroad.
Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.
Huntingdon and Broad-Top Railroad.
Westchester and Philadelphia Railroad.
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.
Ottawa and Prescott Railroad.
Housatonic Railroad.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.
Rockford Railroad.
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad.
Dayton, Xenia, and Belpre Railroad.
Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad.
Indiana Central, Dayton, and Western Railroad.
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Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.
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Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.
South Carolina Railroad.
Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
Macon and Western Railroad.
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WHAT ARE THE PUBLIC TO THINK OF SUCH A GUIDE?

If you want a good Guide, buy LLOYD'S RAILROAD WEEKLY, with a $5 Map inside the paper, all for 6 cents. Office No. 164 Broadway. For sale everywhere.

TADMAN'S CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.—A never failing remedy for chapped hands and lips. One application only will show its efficacy. For sale at No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

PLATED GOODS AT RETAIL.—I AM OFFERING my fine assortment of Plated Urns, Cake Baskets, Casters, Coffee Pots, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Butter-Knives, &c. by retail, at the usual wholesale prices. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MONTHLY AS WELL AS WEEKLY.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

is now published in Monthly Parts, as well as in Weekly Numbers.

The first monthly part of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL appeared on the 22d inst., done up in a handsome cover, cut and stitched, and presents one of the most valuable and cheapest monthlies ever issued from the American Press. Price Twelve Cents.

The HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL is to be had from any news agent, in weekly numbers at Three Cents, or monthly parts at Twelve Cents. Either edition mailed on receipt of stamps by the publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William-st., New-York. Subscription, $1 50 a year.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CHINA AND GLASS.

On and after TUESDAY, 23d inst., we shall offer for sale 500 FULL SERVICES OF CHINA AND GLASS, Comprising 258 PIECES AT $75 PER SET.

The China is the very FINEST QUALITY of White French China, and the Glass is Rich Cut and Engraved Bohemian Glass ware, the whole forming a service fit for the best tables in the country.

We are only enabled to offer the above at this low rate in consequence of having secured them from the manufacturer at a great bargain, for cash, and in fixing the rate we have given our customers the full benefit of the reduction.

Those desirous of securing one of the above sets will please call early, as our stock of them is limited.

Also, on hand the following, which were purchased by Mr. Haughwout in Europe, at low rates.

RICH DECORATED DINNER SETS from $75 upwards.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
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The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also

W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE,
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes, to which we invite the attention of the public.

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MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING.

707 BROADAY 707.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT of GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES in the City, for sale AT VERY LOW PRICES, by STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway, between Washington-place and 4th-st.

HOWE'S	LILLIE'S
BALL PROTECTING SCALES.	CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Twenty Herring's second-hand Safes for sale cheap.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

MOTHERS READ THIS.—THE EDITOR OF the Mississippi *Baptist*, published at Jackson, says: "Our infant has been brought through the critical period of cutting its first teeth with scarcely a fever. We use Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP daily, and would advise all parents to procure a supply. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER.

A SAFE, PROMPT AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL INFLAMMATORY AND EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE EYE.

This new and beautiful preparation has been suggested by recent discoveries in chemical science, and is indorsed and recommended by several of the most eminent physicians in the City, who have tested it in their practice. A valuable and reliable eye-water is needed. Few diseases are more annoying and prevalent than those of the eye. Few are so readily relieved if the proper means be used in time, and none are more serious if they be neglected.

It is not departing from the truth to assert, that in nearly all cases where the the internal structure of the eye is not involved, a few applications of the MAGIC EYE-WATER will restore perfect health to the organ, and render any further doctoring or medication unnecessary.

The proprietor would regret to insult the good sense of the public by recommending his Eye-water as a certain cure for *Amaurosis*, which is a paralysis of the optic nerve; for *Cataract*, in which the crystaline lens, or window of the eye, has become opaque or darkened, or even to squint at curing *Strabismus*, and promise to make crooked eyes straight. No such nonsense is intimated. Any person with "half an eye" could readily see through such an assumption. We simply offer the world a safe, prompt, and reliable remedy for all external complaints of the eye, and for all conditions of inflammation of the organ. We further assert that the MAGIC EYE-WATER will give tone and strength to the sight, and impart new vigor to enfeebled vision. This is the whole story.

Manufactured by the proprietor, D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st, New-York.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER is sold by all respectable druggists. Price 25 cents a bottle.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.

UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!

PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York.
P. & R. FRENCH.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL

OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Will be held at
THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 1860.

Music by Dodworth's Band.

Tickets 50 cents each; can be had at the door.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.

HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

The UNIVERSAL—a new and improved Range.

R. W. BENEDICT, No. 228 Water-st., corner Beekman.

FEVER AND AGUE.—THIS TRYING AND PROVOKING disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body, by the use of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. The great success it has met with, and the beneficial results following its use, have established it as a permanent "institution." We would advise our readers to procure this valuable specific, and if an absent friend is afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other nervous disease, to hasten and procure this much favored and greatly desired article. A trial is all that is needed to prove its many excellent qualities.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

ALUXURY, NECESSITY AND COMFORT.—The STRELA MATCHES are Smokeless and Odorless, without Sulphur, Waterproof beautifully colored in Ornamental Boxes; will stand the hottest or dampest climate; double quantity in each box; as cheap as common lucifers; made expressly for the PARLOR, SICK ROOM, AND SITTING ROOM. Consumptives, asthmatics, and invalids will find special comfort in them. No one, having used them once, will ever use any others. Put up in packages of 50 boxes at $1, of 100 at $2, and in dozens at 25 cents at retail. Parties remitting by mail, may have them sent to any part of the country by express. A liberal discount to the trade by the case of ten or twenty gross. Address the STRELA MATCH Co., No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, at the Society's rooms, in Clinton Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Jos. P. THOMPSON, D. D., will read a paper on *Lebanon and the Seat of War*, which will be followed by a paper by Dr. W. H. THOMSON, on the *Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon.*

EDWARD A. STANSBURY,
Recording Secretary.

ENTERPRISE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION—Will hold a regular meeting, this TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 195 Bowery. Persons of limited means may acquire a homestead by joining this association. The terms are adapted to the circumstances of all. The land is admirably located on the line of two (horse) Railroads, convenient to the Greenpoint and Williamsburgh ferries. The association is rapidly increasing in numbers. Every information can be obtained at the meetings.

ISAAC B. READ, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The regular lectures on Chemistry by Prof. DOREMUS, Toxicology by Prof BUDD, and Materia Medica and Pharmacy by Prof. THURBER, will be delivered as heretofore at the Lecture-rooms of the New-York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st. For tickets apply to A. CUSHMAN, No. 941 Broadway; THOS. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway; or WM. WRIGHT, No. 121 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Fall arrangement commencing Oct. 15, 1860. Three fast trains daily from New-York to Albany, leaving 26th-st. station at 7 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad. Passenger can purchase tickets and have their baggage checked through to all principal places, west, northwest and southwest.

THIS EVENING, AT CLINTON HALL—DE CORDOVA'S lecture on *The present condition of the Jews in Civilized Countries.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl, to do up-stairs work in a family where other help is kept. Wages $7 per month. Inquire, from 9 till 4 o'clock, in the piano-forte store, No. 346 Broome-st. City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and to take care of children. Good City reference. Call at No. 136 8th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman who is not long in the country; understands sewing, and is willing to learn up-stairs work in a respectable family; will be satisfied with moderate wages while learning the method of working; willing to assist in washing, and has no objection to children. Call at No. 380 35th-st., cor. 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and sew, in a small, private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 56 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 164 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small, private family; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. City reference of four years. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 93 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of one or two children, or would do chamberwork and waiting for a small family. Call at No. 89 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good embroiderer, and would like to take care of growing children. Call at No. 270 East 10th-st., third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, in a private family, as chambermaid or plain cook. Best of testimonials can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door on second flight of stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] West 30th-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, with the best of City references, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. [illegible] Court-st., corner of Degraw-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing; can give the best of reference; is not long in this City. Can be seen at No. 134 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; best of references given. Call, for two days, at No. 103 33d-st., near 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; City reference, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 192 7th-av., corner 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 100 West 19th-st. Best City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, a Protestant, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game, and all kinds of deserts, ice cream, jellies, Charlotte Russe, Blanch mange, truffles, and all kinds of cake and biscuits. The advertiser has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 48 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kind of desserts, jellies and ice cream; also, all kinds of French cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a respectable family; is a good cook and wishes a good home in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer, with whom she has lived the last five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 169 Avenue B, between 10th and 11th sts., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, where she would have no washing to do; understands French and English cooking perfectly, and can give good City references as to character and capability. Can be seen until engaged, or address E. T., No. 158 West 29th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family, as cook; understands soups and meats, blanc-mange and jellies, puddings and pies; is a good bread and cake baker; a short distance in the country preferred; good recommendations given. Call for two days at No. 122 20th-st., in the basement, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman, as cook; is a good pastry cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., for two days, if not engaged. Has no objection to go in the country, and has the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class cook; is also a good bread maker, one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a small private family, and understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman who understands her business thoroughly; best of reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Apply at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d av., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to doing the very best of cooking in first-class families in the City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, near 12th-st. and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, lately arrived from England, a situation as cook in an English private family or boarding-house in this City. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a very good plain cook and excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at 124 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, by a young woman, in a private family; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 142 East 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE competent woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams and jellies; also game, meats and side dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. In the rear.

AS COOK.—AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook in a gentleman's family. City reference can be had. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., in cake-store, corner 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 199 East 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; understands baking and milking; no objections to go in the country; has good reference; wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., first floor, near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker; has the best City references. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, for two days. Another as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Both from the same place.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,029 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. Apply at No. 208 East 12th-st., near Av. B, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; would go as laundress; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent and trustworthy woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; the best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTWORTHY, competent, Protestant young girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, and take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of city and country reference. Please call at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th av., front room. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; can give the best City reference from last place, where she has lived two and a half years. Call at No. 62 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor, back room, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 147 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook or general housemaid in a small private family. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 278 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations in a private family—one is first-rate cook, and perfectly understands her business; lived three years in her last place; can get the very best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, and would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 68½ West Washington-place, one door east of Grove-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation in city or country, by a Protestant Swiss girl, as cook or chambermaid; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, by a respectable girl. No objection to do housework. Call at No. 396 East 9th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as thorough cook and laundress, by a young woman. Call at No. 396 East 9th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a very highly-recommended girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is an excellent cook, and as washer and ironer thinks she can please the most particular; is of neat appearance, and will be found a truthful and obliging servant; references to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER would like an opportunity of going out by the day to respectable families. The advertiser perfectly understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and is a first-rate cloak and mantilla maker. Can be seen by calling or addressing a note to No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as dressmaker; can do all sorts of family sewing, if required; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Best of reference can be produced. Apply at No. 148 East 35th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—THE LADIES and employing public generally can find at our establishment a very large selection of the most reliable and respectable servants, comprising cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and general houseworkers, most of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and can refer to Brooklyn families where they have lived. N. B.—None but respectable servants admitted, and our entire business transacted on principles of strict honor.
MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a lady to take charge of a house for a widower, or do dressmaking in a private family. Apply at No. 320 Bleecker-st., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do the general housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is of pleasing manners; good reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 419 9th-av., third floor, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or do the general housework of a small private family; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 178 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged English woman to do the general housework; no objections to the country; she is a good washer and ironer; best of references given. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to do housework for a small American family. Call at No. 354 5th-st., between Avenues A and B., second floor.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, to do housework in a small family; has reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 240 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, to do general housework or take care of children, by a faithful, industrious girl. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 138 East Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; also, hairdressing and doing up ladies' fine muslins; reliable reference given. Can be seen, at No. 71 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City testimonials as to character and capability. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 130 East 24th-st., front room, 3d floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, BY a tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; bakes bread; is a good plain cook or as regular laundress; can do up linens in magnificent style; can take charge of a large wash; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a nurse who has lived with her three years. She is admirably qualified to take charge of an infant. Apply at No. 69 East 17th-st., this morning, until 1 P. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young English person, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid in a gentleman's family; has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; is a very good plain sewer and accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given from last place. Inquire at No. 111 25th-st., second story, between 6th and 7th avs., front room; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; is a very good plain sewer and accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given from last place. Inquire at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and ladies' plain dresses; understands hair-dressing; or would wait on ladies. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 91 32d-st., near Lexington-av., third story, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as above, or as chambermaid and waitress, or will do fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of reference in the vicinity from which she advertises. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork, and waiting; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a very respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; fully capable of taking charge of an infant, and good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City reference of four years. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable girls, one as nurse and seamstress, or wait on an old lady and sew; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union Court.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses and all kinds of embroidery; no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st. Call, or address a note.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 85 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, a permanent situation; understands the cutting and fitting of boys', girls' and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room. Would go out by the day.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED—A SITUATION, by a young lady of intelligence and refinement, to do plain sewing; would be willing to wait on an invalid lady, or assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 849 6th-av., between 49th and 50th-sts., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH girl, a situation as plain seamstress in a private family. Can be seen at No. 132 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman, with good City reference; has no objections to wait on a lady if required. Apply or send, for three days, to No. 96 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress in a private family; understands making children's clothing, also can sew on Grover & Baker's machine; would be willing to wait on a lady. Can be seen until engaged at No. 147 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork or take care of children; understands embroidery in all its branches; can make children's clothing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 69 19th-st., first door from 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress and to wait on a lady; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Mme. Davis', No. 29 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as plain seamstress and chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 31st-st., second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress or chambermaid, in a private family; has lived three years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 443 4th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, with excellent milk and good reference, wishes to get a situation. Apply this day (Tuesday) at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well educated American lady widow, a situation in a respectable private family to undertake the instruction of children, cutting and making children's dresses, and to assist in the household duties. Best of City references. Call at, or address C. G., No. 482 Canal-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objections to any part of the country. Call or address W. B., at Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man as coachman in either City or country; understands plain gardening, also, the care of horses; is a perfectly safe driver; would be submissive to every duty required; will not be found wanting in anything stated; the very best of references. Address J. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for four days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a middle-aged Protestant man as coachman in a private family; he understands his business, and is a sober and steady driver; has lived in first-class families, and can give the best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 134 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, a careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, for two days, at No. 309 Greene-st., corner 4th-st., and Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man; understands his business perfectly well; has no objection to town or country; can produce good reference from town and country. Call at or address No. 314 3d-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; is a good and careful driver, a good groom, and can produce satisfactory reference in regard to honesty, sobriety, good conduct and capability; has no objection to City or country. Address J. L., for two days, Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, with the very best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Any first-class man will call or address COACHMAN, at P. Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman. For reference, inquire of Thos. A. Davis, Jr., No. 82 Nassau-st. Can be seen at No. 4 West 16th-st., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a trustworthy man as coachman; understands his business perfectly; can procure the best of reference. Address M. K., No. 144 East 24th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single young man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; is honest, sober and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work; has good and satisfactory references from both City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, 21 years of age, a situation as coachman and gardener. He is a good gardener and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is obliging and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND FARMER.—AN HONEST, hard-working, sober and capable young man, wants a situation as coachman and farmer; is willing to make himself useful about the house; is a good driver, a good plain gardener; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener by a competent man; understands his business in every respect; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go South. Address M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a smart single young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good, steady, careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can milk a cow or two, if required; wages not so much an object as a good home; can give good City reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; is a good Protestant and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the very best reference from his last employer. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a sober, steady young man, with good reference, a situation as above, and to make himself generally useful about the house. Address J. H. Box 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—A respectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; has an excellent reference from his last employer for capability and industry, and will be found careful and obliging in every respect; wages not so much an object as a respectable home, in any part of the country. Address M. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class gardener; understands the culture of grapes under glass, in hot and cold houses, greenhouses, and out-door plants. Address a letter to No. 314 1st-av., for three days, for A. B., front room, second floor.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a man and his wife, situations in the country; the man understands well plain gardening, farming in all its branches, the care of horses, cows, &c.; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer. Address G. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman, with good City reference. Address F. C. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a respectable Protestant man in a wholesale dry goods or grocery store, or drive a horse and wagon. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address J. S. BRIGGS, No. 222 West 18th st., rear, or No. [illegible] West 24th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a respectable man; understands his business perfectly and can give the best of references; is a Protestant and a single man; no objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at Nos. 57 and 59 East 14th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a very sober, capable man, who can refer to the best of families in the City. Address, by note, HAZARD & CASWELL, on the west corner of 24th-st. and 5th-av., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address THOMAS, or call at No. 746 Broadway, in the store, or No. 900 Broadway, in the store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has near four years' best City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at, or address W. H., No. 294 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man who perfectly understands his business; good City reference given. Address J. H., care of Mr. Thos. Saunders, No. 147 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, of good business knowledge and experience; has a thorough knowledge of Spanish, and is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. A line directed to M., Box No. 1,971 New-York Post-office, will have prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The Classes in the School are now fully organized. The Senior Class meets at 9½ o'clock A. M., and is engaged with the study of Equity Jurisprudence; to be followed with Commercial Law, Evidence, &c.

The Junior Class commenced on Tuesday, Oct. 23, the study of the Law of Contracts; to be followed with the Law of Real Estate.

This Class is divided into two sections, one of which meets at 11 o'clock A. M., and the other at 4 o'clock P.M.

The entire School have Lectures twice a week, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, from Dr. Lieber, on Political Science.

Any student may, at his option, join either class. Those who pass through the entire course of study receive the degree of LL.B., and can compete for the Law School Prizes.

By the law of the State, as interpreted by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, the diploma of the College admits the graduate to the Bar without any further examination.

For catalogues or other information, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Law, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will reopen for the Winter Session on the first Monday of the ensuing month of NOVEMBER. Circulars may be obtained at the principal Bookstores of the City, or by addressing MRS. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on Thursday, Nov. 1, next.

$120 PER YEAR. | **COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,** COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes,) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. [For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.

Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 881 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 62 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—French is the language of the family. Boys prepared for business or college. Particular attention paid to gymnastic exercises. Winter session commences Nov. 1. Send for a circular.
JULES ROUSSEL.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY.—A FIRST-class Boarding School for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. A well-furnished Gymnasium. $65 per term of 21 weeks. Interviews with the Principal till Nov. 1, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., at HOWE & FERRY'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery. J. OLIVER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MR. FABREGOU, OF the Free Academy, will resume his lectures on the French language on Nov. 1, and continue EVERY THURSDAY EVENING for six months, at No. 1 East [illegible]-st. Terms (in advance) $20.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

ELEGANT WRITING.—DOLBEAR'S SYSTEM of hand-training, No. 699 Broadway, will positively remove stiffness or trembling from the worst hand, and make every pupil an easy, rapid, stylish penman. Examination and advice to bad writers, $1.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 18. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

A PLEASANT HOME—NOT A BOARDING-School—for little girls. Number limited to four. Instruction in English, French and music. References will satisfy. Address Box No. 168, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Nov. 5. Circulars at HALL'S Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept 18.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av.
New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

The Rutgers Female Institute, having been removed from the Seventh Ward and located on 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., exercises appropriate to the opening of the new edifice, will take place on the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The Institute Buildings will be open for inspection on that day from 3 o'clock P. M., and the Trustees invite their patrons, former graduates and Stockholders, to be present on that occasion. In behalf of the Board,
J. W. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of 3 rooms on one floor and one attic if required.

HOUSES AND STORES AT HARLEM.—Three new brick houses with stores under, for respectable retail business, are intended for but one family; have good cellar and kitchen, nice parlor, with marble mantels; fine bedrooms, with closets, gas, croton, and every requisite, will be let separate, at low rents, to good tenants. Fare by cars, 6 cents. Stores in Broadway style. Apply at the premises, 3d-av. and 127th-st., to
F. H. LOCKUND.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 204 WEST 24TH ST.; three-story, gas, bath, &c; rent, $500. House No. 510 7th-av., near 41st-st.; modern improvements; rent, $700; and others. Also, three furnished houses in West 30th-st., West 41st-st, and one in 52d-st., near Broadway. Also, several desirable parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THREE new houses on Carroll-st., between Hicks and Henry sts.; Philadelphia brick front, 21x40; lot 100 feet deep, now being finished with all modern improvements, range furnace, gas, hot and cold water and water closets. Possession given 1st November. Apply to S. FREEMAN, No. 61 Front-st., New-York, or No. 228 Union st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—SUPERIOR rooms, with steady power, in the splendid new building now completing on lots Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Green-st., the best and most central location in this City. Parties in want of first-class accommodations should make immediate application to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 99 Fulton-av. D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEment rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

STORE NO. 218 BROADWAY TO LET.—The handsome little store in the Museum Building; a splendid stand for any business; rent low, and immediate possession given. The windows are so arranged as to make a display on Broadway and the vestibule of the Museum. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT, AND THE WHOLE OR PART of the furniture for sale if desired, a handsome two-story and attic cottage, with gas, water, range, heater, &c., &c., in prime order. Inquire of O. SHAW, No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—PART OF THE UPPER PART OF THE dwelling-house No. 134 East 27th-st., consisting of two rooms and two bedrooms, with pantries. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Possession immediately. Rent $15. Gas extra.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suit of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated, without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms well lighted and engines 1,000 horse power.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—WITH FARM ATtached, for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property. $5,000 only required to be paid. The mansion and outbuildings are in good order; the grounds are well and spaciously laid out, and with plenty of shade; orchard, with various fruit trees all in bearing. The property is within 30 miles of New-York, and of easy and frequent access. It is well calculated to cut up in villa plots—the views both of land and water being very fine. The place and neighborhood are remarkably healthy. The property is located on a magnificent bay, from which oysters, fish, &c., can at all times be had. Address R., Box No. 1,049 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL English-basement house, or vacant lots, a choice country seat, on the north side of Staten Island, within one hour of Wall-st. Fine view, field and forest trees in abundance, excellent water; a very desirable residence, Summer or Winter. Apply to S. C. SCHENK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 41 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED DWELLING-HOUSE for 6 months, with or without parlor furniture, by a private family; a first-class, modern-built house is preferred; must be not less than 25 feet wide, and pleasantly located between 14th and 34th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Apply to WM. ALLEN, No. 49 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR SIX MONTHS.—Any family wishing to let their house for six months, can hear of a good and prompt tenant of the first respectability, willing to pay a reasonable rent, by applying without delay, with full particulars, terms, &c., to CLARE, Box No. 1,439 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM DECEMBER NEXT.—A comfortable house, with 7 good bedrooms, in a good neighborhood—Irving-place, or the vicinity of a square, preferred; rent, about $700. Address, with particulars, G. P. P., Box No. 2,743 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PART OF A HOUSE located east of the Bowery, 4th-av., or in their immediate neighborhood to the west, by a small, quiet family. Apply to, or address, T. L. P., No. 193 South-st.

HELP WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, an English Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 12 East 25th-st.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a French or German girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; she must understand hairdressing and dressmaking; City reference will be required. Apply at No. 21 West 34th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMily an excellent laundress. Apply at No. 18 East 25th-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—WANTED, A SALESMAN who has a large trade, which he can control for cash or short time. Such a person can make a favorable arrangement with a house now doing a large cash business. Address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, stating the amount he can sell and where an interview may be had.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS school or private teacher, City preferred, by a young man who is a good classical scholar, and has experience in his profession; will teach Latin and Greek in classes. Best of reference for unexceptionable moral character and capabilities. Address S. J., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, (NATIVE OF France,) Professor of French and Music, wishes an engagement in an institute or private family. He teaches several other branches of instruction. Address H. W., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give private lessons—reading, writing and conversation—for $3 per month; at residence, $5. Address L. G., Bible-house Post-office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of city reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last 8 years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 3d-av., Room No. 1.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow, the washing of a private family, or that of two or three gentlemen. Good references given. Apply to Mrs. EVANS, No. 253 1st-av., any time during the week.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—WILL exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property; 30 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; within half a mile of steamboat landing, three miles of Rahway station, and twenty of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

DESIRABLE GRAZING FARM NEAR Newburgh, Orange County, for sale or exchange—217 acres: stone mansion, 50x50; extensive outbuildings, large orchards, living streams, and beautiful surroundings.
DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 1244 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860.
ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

IN ASTORIA, A FURNISHED COTTAGE—From November to May. Rent $60 a month. Inquire of C. W. HALLETT, Fulton-st., Astoria.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT FARMINGTON, CONN. Grist Mill with four run of stones; shingle and saw mills and lands. The power is the whole of Farmington river, capable of driving a large amount of machinery, and is every way suitable for large factories or paper mills, in the centre of the town, within three minutes' walk of Churches, Schools, &c., and near railroad, which offers easy and direct communication with all parts of the country. This property is offered very cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN DEMING, Farmington, Conn., or FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY and basement frame house, 20x36, lot 20x100 feet, on Sackett-st., a few minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. and South Ferries, within half a square of railroad to Fulton Ferry; situated in a good neighborhood. All of the rooms are conveniently arranged, and abundantly supplied with closets, wardrobe, store-rooms, etc. Has gas throughout, and the Ridgewood water. Price, $3,900; $1,500 of which may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is in perfect order. Apply to JOHN RAMSEY, No. 11 Gold-st. New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, Nos. 79 and 81 34th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are built on an entirely new and approved plan, having three rooms deep, replete with all the modern improvements, built by day's work, hardwood doors, black walnut stairs. Also, two brown stone houses on Lexington-av. Price $10,000, terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises. 34th-st. is a one hundred-foot street.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST., between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $2,500, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW AND well-built houses, 13 rooms, three-story, basement and sub-cellar filled in with brick heater, range, gas, water, bath, and all the modern improvements; first-class neighborhood; price $3,800; terms easy. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises, Marcy-av., east side, sixth house south of Myrtle-av., 30 minutes from Fulton Ferry. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A NEAT TWO-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, on Lafayette-av., between Bedford and Nostrand, magnificently finished, with two lots of ground, 50 by 100 feet. Price, $4,200. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. H. MINSHULL, DeKalb-av., between Kent and Graham avs.

FOR A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, the undersigned will exchange a four-story, high-basement house, 25x60x100, located near Madison-square and 5th-av., with furniture if desired.
DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 1,244 Broadway.

EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS.—A block of first-class houses, well located for investment, a fair exchange; $1,000 cash required. Send description of land to No. 92 Broadway from 12 to 3 o'clock.
JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR EASTERN property, four town lots, with a fine brick building 2½ stories high, 40x60 feet, machinery, &c., suitable for a manufacturing business, well located in Painesville, Ohio. Address WM. A. MARTEN, No. 104 Bank-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE DWELLING NO. 52 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—full-size, 4-story, high stoop, modern and complete in all respects. For further particulars, and cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY and basement house No. 213 West 27th-st.; lot 21 feet 3 inches by half the block. The whole house has lately been put in thorough repair. For particulars, inquire at No. 217 same street.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, and in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 50TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., a new first-class three-story and basement brick house, with under-cellar and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Sullivan-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN 51st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories and basement; stone front; cheapest in the City of its size. Inquire on the premises.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, held at the City Hall in said City, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1860, present Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Judge. In the matter of the application of Adeline C. Huntress, for an order authorizing her to assume the name of Ada Devoo. On reading and filing the petition of Adeline C. Huntress, a minor, by John Devoo, her next friend, praying that she may be authorized by an order of this Court to assume the name of Ada Devoo, in the place and stead of Adeline C. Huntress, and that her name may be changed accordingly, which petition sets forth the grounds of the application, and is duly verified by the said Adeline C. Huntress, and also by the said John Devoo, and this Court being satisfied by said petition so verified, and also by the affidavit of Adeline C. Devoo, the mother of said minor, annexed to said petition and presented therewith, that there is no reasonable objection that the said Adeline C. Huntress should assume the name of Ada Devoo. On motion of Mr. S. M. Meeker, of counsel for the petition, it is ordered that on complying with the directions hereinafter given in this order, the name of said petitioner, Adeline C. Huntress, be on and after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, changed to Ada Devoo. And it is further ordered that within ten days from the date hereof the said petitioner cause a copy of this order to be published in the *New-York Times*, a public newspaper printed in the City and County of New-York, and that within twenty days from the date hereof she cause the petition and the affidavits submitted therewith this order and an affidavit of the publication of this order to be filed and recorded in the County Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize persons to change their names, passed December 14, 1847, and an act amendatory thereof, passed March 17th, 1860."

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CAARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing, under the name and firm of HAVENS, PRINCE & MANWARING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of HAVENS & PRINCE.
SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1860.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 87 BUILDING LOTS,

On 6th, 10th and 11th avs.

42d, 55th, 64th, 111th, 112th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 134th and 141st-sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

On 6th-av.—4 lots on the n. e. corner of 126th-st.
On 6th-av.—2 lots w. s. 50 feet north of 130th-st.
On 6th-av—8 lots e. s. between 140th and 141st sts.
On 10th-av—4 lots on n. e. corner of 113th-st.
On 11th-av—8 lots e. s. between 121st and 122d sts.
On 11th-av—1 lot w. s. 68.0½ on 122d-st.
On 42d-st.—5 lots n. s. 225 feet east of 11th-av.
On 55th-st.—3 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 64th-st.—9 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 111th-st.—5 lots n. s. 175 feet west of 4th-av.
On 112th-st.—9 lots s. s. 125 feet west of 4th-av.
On 121st-st.—2 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.
On 122d-st.—3 lots n. and s. s. between 10th and 11th avs.
On 123d-st.—8 lots s. s. 400 feet east of 11th-av.
On 123d-st.—1 lot n. s. 125 feet east of 8th-av.
On 124th-st.—2 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.
On 126th-st.—4 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 6th-av.
On 134th-st.—8 lots n. s. 435 feet west 5th-av.
On 141st-st.—6 lots s. s. 100 feet east 6th-av.

The title to the above property is *indisputable*, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH STREET PROPERTY.

IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—SALE ABSOLUTE.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, October 26th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Church St.—The valuable lot of ground with the buildings thereon, No. 146 Church-st. Lot 18 ft. 8 in. in front, and 50 ft. 9 in. deep.

Also, the lot, with the buildings adjoining the above, known as No. 148 Church-st, 19 ft. 2 in. front, 75 ft. 9 in. in depth on the northerly line, and 50 ft. 9 in. on the southerly line.

Also, the lot with the buildings adjoining the last described, known as No. 150 Church-st, 18 ft. 6 in. front, and 75 ft. 9 in. in depth.

M. HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Attorneys.

For maps of the property apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF **HARDWARE,**

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23 and 24, at 10 o'clock each day, At No. 265 6th-av.

The entire stock of ROBT. RUSSELL, being a complete assortment of shelf, and heavy hardware, cutlery, &c.

ALSO:

Builders' and Mechanics hardware of every description, all of which will be sold without reserve, the Proprietor declining business.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOURTEEN LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS., BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH AVS., NEAR CENTRAL PERK, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF REV. DR. JARVIS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 112th-st.—9 lots, south side, 125 feet west 4th-av.
On 111th-st.—8 lots, north side, 175 feet west 4th-av.
Two-thirds can remain. Title indisputable.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 26, and SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., near Broadway, the collection comprising the works of Gignoux, R. W. Wier, J. F. Cropsey, Durand, L. R. Mignot, Hinckley, Healey, Hart, McEntee, G. H. Hall, Carter, Blondel, Brown, Fierson, Thorn and others.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

E. Boddington, Shayer, Seignr: Gainsborough, original by George Moreland, two beautiful pictures by Geo. A. Williams, Sidney R. Percy from the Royal Academy Exhibition, one of his greatest works; two by Ed. O'Niel, of London; J. Stark, A. Barland, A. H. Taylor, Harding, an early picture by Tennant, J. T. Peel, Loutherbourgh, warranted from the late collection of Sir R. Wilson; Liston the elder, original by Herring, Seignr; R. Wilson, Geo. Cole, London; Edwin Williams, guaranteed; Sidney Cooper and others, being the entire collection of E. McDermyt, who is about leaving for Europe.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Original, guaranteed, by Paul Delaroque, Poitevin, Lambinet, Troyon, Courtourie, De Notre, Laufont de Metz, Jules Noel, G. Lanz, Ed. Frere, Salmon, Fierus, Artois de Blas, Z. Noterman, A. R. Veron, E. Lemmens, Ecoard and others.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

Verboeckhoven's two beautiful originals, De Braekaleer, T. Meyer, Von Beest, Hugard, Van Oss, and others. Also, a fine private collection of old pictures, just received and never before exhibited. It is unnecessary to extend the list of artists, as the public will see by those given above that this will be an extraordinary sale. Many first-class artists are represented, which have never been offered by auction in this City before. They are now on exhibition as above, free, and will also be on exhibition two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY auction THIS DAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 783 Broadway, 2d door from 10th-st., elegant collection of marble vases, statuary, card receivers, Parian groups and statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Signors Topi & Giovannoni. This large and superb collection comprises several large and fine marble figures, superb Carrara marble bust of Our Saviour, do. of Pope Pio IX., superb marble vases, elegantly carved, varying from six inches to eight feet high: superb marble Mosaic inlaid tables, being the first importation of the kind ever received; Card, superb marble figures, the first living Italian sculptors; card receivers, of new and beautiful designs; Bardigilio, Sienna and Verde antique vases, elegant founts, superbly carved; large and small groups and statuettes; in parian and bronze; Bohemian china and glass ware, in great variety; silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, urns, casters, cake baskets, &c.; marble pen trays, marble inkstands, alabaster groups, dancing girls, Venus of Canova, Three Graces, under glass shades, &c. The above goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday, Oct. 17, as above.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCT. 24 AND 25.—Each Day, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., superb collection of Real Carrara Marble Statuary and Vases, being the importation of Signor Mancini.

Statuary—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bartolini and others.

Vases—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Bardillio Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alabaster Vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles.

A rich profusion of beautifully-carved card receivers, tazzas, fountains and other ornaments.

Also, rich fancy goods, bronze clocks, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters, salvers, &c.

A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCK AT AUCTION, for account of an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of an estate, the following valuable stock:

52 Shares National Bank	par $50
30 Shares Metropolitan Bank	par 100
300 Shares Mechanic's Bank	par 25
50 Shares Merchant's Bank	par 50
50 Shares Manhattan Co. Bank	par 50
26 Shares City Bank	par 100
50 Shares Bank of New-York	par 100

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lot on 62d and 63d-sts, near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenues A and B and 82d-st.

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.
63d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.
1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 82d-st.
1st-av.—2 lots E. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 82d-st.
Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.
Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 82d st.
82d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.
82d-st.—4 lots S. S. 106 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.
82d-st.—8 lots S. S. 98 feet west of Avenue B.

60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Receiver's sale of Piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, comprising a number of magnificent rosewood 7 octave piano-fortes of the most approved scale and modern improvements, splendid tone, touch and finish. Dealers and others wishing to examine these instruments will find it to their advantage to call and examine them previous to sale. They will be ready for exhibition on and after Friday, Oct. 19, as above.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

VERY LARGE SALE OF EVERY KIND and description of furniture, removed from Jersey City for convenience of sale. F. COLTON will sell this day, TUESDAY, Oct. 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a large house from Jersey City. Among this assortment may be found one very superior rosewood piano-forte, 7¼-octave, made by Bradbury of this City; also, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.; also, all kinds of parlor, dining-room, bed-room, and basement goods, stoves, heaters, &c. Sale will be peremptory rain or shine.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., precisely, at No. 186 Pacific, between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, handsome mahogany furniture, as good as new, of the best manufacture; bureaus, dress bureaus, washstands, gilt window-shades; velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

A. J. MILNOR TAYLOR & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—At the dwelling No. 58 West 18th-st., will be sold all the contents of the same, viz., rich furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; mirrors, paintings, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, silver and glassware, crockery, bedding, &c., &c., all in good order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair of Black Horses, long tail and mane, about 15½ hands high, well matched, kind in single or double harness.

Also, a light top wagon, nearly new, City made.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a very desirable catalogue of prime goods of all varieties, sold in lots to suit the City and country trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay saddle horse, long tail, about 15 hands, and about 9 years old also kind and gentle. In single harness can trot in 3½ minutes.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT **FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE** ON TUESDAY, AT NO. 808 BROADWAY.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the extensive warerooms, No. 808 Broadway, near Grace Church, the entire rich and elegant stock of Mr. C. J. Schmitt, (who is retiring from the business) consisting in part of warranted first-class rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut PARLOR, HALL, BOUDOIR AND DINING-ROOM Suites of the most modern and antique styles.

ALSO, LIBRARY FURNITURE.

The whole having been manufactured under the supervision of Mr. Schmitt, is warranted equal to any furniture sold in this City, and will be sold without reserve for cash.

Catalogues on the morning of sale. A deposit will be required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer.

J. SABIN & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway. The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the SONGS, SPORTS, THEOLOGY, TRIALS, WOMAN, &c.

WEDNESDAY—CLOSING SALE—Consisting of very choice OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BUSTS, ENGRAVINGS, CURIOSITIES, &c.

H. W. McDONNELL, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, at No. 184 West 24th-st., consisting in part of rosewood chairs, sofas, marble-top centre tables, mirrors, bedsteads, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas and sofa beds, wardrobes, bookcases, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, kitchenware, &c.

JOHN HILDRETH, Attorney.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.—TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., positive, cash, free sale, of a large stock, worthy the notice of City and country dealers who want bargains.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION.—300 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole frame-work of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, Impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHY-sician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1 with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NOW READY—PRICE, $1.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON VENEREAL DISEASES, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Adapted to the use of both sexes. "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform." From the New-York *Home Journal*. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Treatment also by Correspondence.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letter strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New York.

ALL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE, skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured, without drugging, by a method entirely unobjectionable to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as it by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 65 West 13th-st, unequaled as a consulting and female physician.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor. Cedar.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, LATELY ARRIVED from England, desires the correspondence of an American young lady, not over 20 years of age, (himself being only 22,) with a view to matrimony. Please address only in sincerity to J. W. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, (to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

AND

No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

P. W. GALLAUDET,

NOTE BROKER.

Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.

LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1855.

No. 8.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, vs. The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.

And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.

Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, No. 104 South Fifth-street, below Chesnut in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed "Proposals for S. F. Bonds,") addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October inst., for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty six thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1860.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. HAS this day been declared out of the net earnings of the road, the past six months, payable on and after November 1, by check on the Bank of America, New-York; and in accordance with the by-laws, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from that date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due November 1, will be paid on presentation at the same Bank on and after that date.

By order of the Board.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on real estate in this City. Apply to the Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 6th-av., corner Waverley-place.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—The balance of stock of the Kings County Carriage Factory and stables, being 200 wagons of all kinds and 4 horses, will be sold cheap. No. 184 Fulton-av., and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER—A pair of bay horses, 15¾ to 15½ hands high, long black tails perfectly sound and very kind and gentle, 6 and 7 years old. To be seen at Thompson's Livery-stable, 13th-st., just west of 3d-av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

LECTURES.

GOUGH'S LECTURE.—JOHN B. GOUGH WILL deliver a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., before the Pitt's Association, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, to be had at the door, 25 cents.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,

To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,

The United States Mail Steamship

FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TEFFY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freights for Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12 half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, M.

FOR

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers for

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY Oct. 25, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufaula, $24; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The R. R. CUYLER, succeeds, SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Oct. 15
MONDAY	Nov. 12
TUESDAY	Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:	
To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$50

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE FIRST-CLASS side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer STATE OF GEORGIA, will sail as above for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock.

The ASIA will sail Nov. 7.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

FURNACES, RANGES AND GAS STOVES.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.

These well-known furnaces are gas-tight, and, having very large radiating surfaces, give out a pleasant, soft heat. Experience proves them to be very durable and more economical in the use of coal than any other furnace. We have put a great many of them in our best houses, and they are acknowledged to be the MOST SATISFACTORY HEATING APPARATUS IN USE. We set them in City or country, with pipes, registers, &c., in the best manner.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGES.

This range consumes less coal, and is better made and more durable than any other in the market. It roasts, bakes, broils, &c., &c., in THE MOST PERFECT MANNER.

We make them of all sizes, to cook for six persons or a thousand, and they are in use in many first-class houses and the best hotels in the country.

SHAW'S GAS STOVES.

This superior make of Gas Stoves we have of all patterns, for heating bath-rooms, bed-rooms, offices, &c., &c. Pleasant, convenient and economical.

CALL AND SEE, OR SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Lessee .... B. ULLMAN.

ONLY NIGHT OF ROBERT LE DIABLE.

First appearance, since his return from Europe, of CARL FORMES.

First appearance, as Alice, of MME. INES FABBRI.

Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK .... as .... Isabella.

SIGNOR STIGELLI for the first time as Robert.

TO MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 24,

Only night of Meyerbeer's grand opera of ROBERT LE DIABLE,

With the following great cast:

Mme. INES FABBRI for the first time	as	Alice.
Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK	as	Isabella.
Sig. STIGELLI for the first time	as	Robert.
CARL FORMES in his great rôle of		Bertram.
Sig. QUINTO	as	Raimbaut.
Mlle. ELENA	as	the Abbess.

GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND CORPS DE BALLET.

Conductor .... CARL ANSCHUTZ

Prices of admission as usual. Notice—Positively no free list except the Press.

The sale of tickets will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy of Music, at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall st., and at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.

The public are respectfully informed that MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will make her first appearance in New-York in a GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE, on next THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The following distinguished artists have kindly offered their valuable services for this occasion, to appear jointly with Miss CARLOTTA PATTI:

Mme. PAULINE COLSON, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. FERRI, Sig. SUSINI, WM. W. SAUR. Musical Director and Conductor .... Sig. MUZIO

The price of admission is fixed at One Dollar to all parts of the hall. No extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday at 9 A. M., at the music stores of Messrs. Hall & Son and C. Breusing.

Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. NIXON .... Sole Lessee and Manager

EXTRA NOTICE.

This establishment will be CLOSED TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, Oct. 22,

expressly to give an opportunity to rehearse and otherwise complete the extensive arrangements for the production of the GREAT SENSATION DRAMA called the DEAD HEART.

New Scenery, new Effects, new Costumes, new Appointments, &c., &c.

For further particulars see future advertisements and bills.

WINTER GARDEN.

REMEMBER. REMEMBER.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, Oct. 23,

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MEG MERRILIES.

MISS CUSHMAN

Can only appear on one night more in this great personation. Those who have not yet witnessed it should at once secure their seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,

ITALIAN OPERA.

First APPEARANCE of CARL FORMES in ROBERT LE DIABLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. JAMES M. NIXON .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1860,

Mr. EDWIN FORREST

Will appear for the 8th time as KING LEAR.

Sustained by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Fenno, Martin, Harkins, Canoll, Morris, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, &c.

FRIDAY—Mr. FORREST'S 18th appearance.

THURSDAY—DEAD HEART, positively.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Stage Manager .... E. L. TILTON.

Benefit of MR. J. W. COLLIER.

MR. CHANFRAU will appear, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23,

1. MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
2. BARNEY THE BARON.
3. SKETCHES IN INDIA.
4. MY FELLOW CLERK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,

ITALIAN OPERA.

First APPEARANCE of CARL FORMES in ROBERT LE DIABLE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors ...... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1860.

The performance will commence with the new Drama THE HIGHWAYMAN OF THE SEAS.

To be succeeded by MOTHER GOOSE. MY WIFE'S COME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,

ITALIAN OPERA.

First APPEARANCE of CARL FORMES in ROBERT LE DIABLE.

DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE

ON

"THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN CIVILIZED COUNTRIES,"

On TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, At Clinton Hall.

BILLIARDS.

M. BERGER, Professor of Billiards from Paris, will give a short series of scientific and artistic exhibitions at Phelan's private room, corner of 10th-st., and Broadway, every evening at 8 o'clock. Price of admission $1.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano*.)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	9:00 A. M.
2:45 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:

7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 20 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:22 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip.

J. S. BUTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dêpot, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. from 26th-st. dêpot. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3 35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York a. 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5.35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4.30, 5.35 and 6:46 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of .... P. T. BARNUM.

The only place of amusement in New-York honored with a

VISIT FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Who, with the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, EARL OF ST. GERMANS and others of his suite, expressed themselves highly delighted with the curiosities they examined.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1860.

LAST WEEK OF THE SIAMESE TWINS, CHANG and ENG, WHO, WITH TWO OF THEIR CHILDREN, will be on exhibition Day and Evening.

THESE TWINS ARE TWO LIVING MEN, FORTY-NINE YEARS OLD, SO INSEPARABLY UNITED AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH that what one feels the other does; where one goes the other must; that their sympathies, emotions, joys, sorrows, are all the same.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Examined these twins minutely, conversed with them and pronounced them the MOST MARVELOUS CURIOSITY living. This is POSITIVELY THEIR LAST WEEK of exhibition, before sailing for California, and probably THE VERY LAST TIME they will ever be seen in New-York.

ANOTHER NOVELTY,

A splendid specimen of the living HIPPOPOTAMUS, HIPPOPOTAMUS, HIPPOPOTAMUS. (*Hippopotamus Terrestris*.)

This rare and extraordinary animal is engaged for a short time only and can be seen at all hours without extra charge.

LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY.

This most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature, attracted the attention and excited the curiosity of the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, in his recent visit to the Museum.

THE PRINCE OF WALES having presented Mr. Barnum with his AUTOGRAPH, it may be seen at all times in the Museum.

Engaged, for a short time, TWO ALBINO CHILDREN, WITH PERFECTLY WHITE SKIN, WHITE HAIR or WOOL, and PINK EYES,

With all the features and other peculiarities of the pure African. They are accompanied by their Mother, who as well as THEIR FATHER, IS PERFECTLY BLACK.

THE STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS ANIMALS, THE "WHAT CAN THEY BE?"

THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD. Beautiful ANGEL FISH, FLYING FISH, LIVING SHARKS, LIVING ALLIGATORS, LIVING CROCODILES, &c. LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING BABY ANACONDAS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and variety of new WAX FIGURES. The wonderful FORTUNE TELLER—Consultation fee, 25 cents extra.

Notwithstanding the GREAT HISTORICAL DRAMA, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN, has been performed every afternoon and evening for six weeks, Mr. Barnum cannot resist the importunities of his patrons to CONTINUE IT ONE WEEK LONGER, with all its gorgeous Scenery and Appointments; and, therefore, it will be repeated EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, at 7½.

ADMISSION, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents. Parquet or front seats, 15 cents. Children 10 cents extra.

☞ PAYING ONCE, WILL ADMIT ONLY ONCE. There will be no readmissions under any circumstances. The immense attractions at the Museum, with the necessary attendant expenses, together with the great trouble and confusion created by such readmission at the entrance, compel the management to this course. Morning visitors, however, are always permitted to remain in to witness the Afternoon performances.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA called AILEEN AROON.

THIS EVENING, Oct. 23, 1860,

AILEEN AROON; Or, THE LADY OF GLANMIRE, A TALE OF THE COUNTY CORK.

MISS LAURA KEENE as AILEEN AROON.

Supported by the PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!

EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 7: commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

FINE ARTS.

A GREAT PAINTING

Now on Exhibition at PENNIMAN'S BUILDING, No. 42 East 14th-st., opposite Union-square.

WERTMULLER'S ORIGINAL AND UNRIVALED PAINTING, ENTITLED "DANAE."

When "Danae" was originally produced at Paris, in 1787, the admirers of the fine arts in that metropolis were electrified into an enthusiasm, surpassing anything ever occasioned by a similar event, and the painting was at once pronounced to be fully equal to any production of the older masters. So transcendent is the beauty of the form, and so true to life, that at the first glance the spectator finds it difficult to realize that the subject is not a veritable vision of animated nature, instead of the glorious triumph of a gigantic mind over the beautiful in art. Circulars embracing in a condensed form the critiques of the Parisian Press, together with much that relates to the history of the renowned artist and his masterpiece DANAE, will be found at the exhibition room. The admirers of the beautiful in art of this metropolis are assured that they will not be disappointed in viewing this matchless painting. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., week days. Admittance 25 cents.

"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT SUNRISE,"

By the celebrated landscapist, GEO. L. BROWN.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES Having accepted this magnificent picture as a SOUVENIR OF NEW-YORK, From fifty of her citizens, it can remain on exhibition but a short time longer. On view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY, Corner Broadway and 8th-st.

GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE and splendid collection of Oil-Paintings of the most celebrated French and Belgian artists. They will be sold at a sacrifice, in consequence of having to be disposed of in a very short time. Now on exhibition at No. 632 Broadway, up stairs.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER

The staunch, commodious and fast steamer CROTON. Apply to Captain or clerk on board steamer *Long Island*, Pier No. 32 E. R., between 10 and 3 P. M.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., Oct. 23, 10½ A. M.	Tues., Oct. 23, 2½ P. M.
Wed'y, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.	Wed'y, Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs., Oct. 25, 11½ A. M.	Thurs., Oct. 25, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 26, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 26, 3½ P. M.
Sat., Oct. 27, 3:10 P. M.	Mon., Oct. 29, 7 A. M.
Mon., Oct. 29, 2½ P. M.	Tues., Oct. 30, 7½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M. From Fulton-Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVI-GATION COMPANY.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 25, there will be but one boat run upon the route between Harlem, High Bridge, 215th-st. and intermediate landings, as follows: Leave Harlem—7:30, 9, 10:30, A. M., 12, 2:15, 4, 6 P. M. Leave 215th-st.—6:20, 8:20, 9:50, 11:15 A. M.; 1, 3:15, 5:15 P. M.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 113 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HAR-BOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

GRAND TRIAL OF SPEED BETWEEN ROAD HORSES FOR A PURSE OF $500,

Generously given by Mr. Monnot, to be contended for only by horses belonging to private gentlemen residing in New-York or the adjoining counties.

MILE HEAT—BEST THREE IN FIVE.

The public are respectfully informed that the arrangements for this novel and interesting contest being complete, it will come off at the FASHION COURSE ON THURSDAY, Oct. 25, 1860,

The following entries having been made:

By Mr. Monnot, bay gelding *Tartar*.
By Mr. Foster, bay gelding *Putnam*.
By Mr. ——, bay mare *Belle Brandon*.

Race to commence at 2½ o'clock precisely.

Admission to all parts of the Course and Stands, $1.

Visitors from New-York may reach the Course by either the 86th, 34th, 23d, 10th, Houston, Grand, Roosevelt-st., or Peck-slip ferries.

Passengers by the 34th and Roosevelt-st. ferries will take the cars of the Flushing Railroad at 1 o'clock.

The arrangements being under the direction of a Committee of gentlemen, with whom pecuniary profit is no consideration, neither pains nor expense will be spared to render this contest the most select and, at the same time, the most exciting ever witnessed in this country.

To prevent confusion as well as to avoid disappointment, visitors are requested to be on the ground in due season, as the horses will be started promptly at the hour named.

An efficient Police is engaged to preserve order.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE PRIVILEGE OF REOPENING THE VAULTS OF ST. STEPHEN'S (R. C.) CHURCH GRANTED.

Among the first papers adopted was a resolution allowing the pastor of St. Stephen's Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth-street, to deposit the bodies of parties whose friends might desire to have them placed there, in the receiving vault of that Church. There is an ordinance prohibiting the opening of any vault or the digging of any grave, for the purposes of interment, below Forty-second-street, the penalty being $250, which has been often paid by the friends of deceased parties, whom they desired to have interred in family vaults. This resolution, however, gives to the pastor of this Church the privilege of interment, there being no provision as to the time during which bodies may be allowed to repose there.

A report was adopted in favor of leasing, at the rate of $1 per year, a plot of ground on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, for the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the lease to continue so long as it is used for such purposes.

Several contracts heretofore awarded were confirmed.

With reference to Forty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, which was to be regulated and graded, and for which a contract was awarded five years ago, much discussion arose. The contract had been annulled on the ground of the great delay on the part of the contractor, and a new one been awarded, which it was now sought to set aside. One side claimed that the old contractor would only work so long as he could sell the stone he had blasted out, and the other claiming that it was due to owners on the line of the street that a new contract should be entered into. The matter was finally closed by withdrawing the report, under the assurance that both parties claiming the contract should be heard before the Committee on Streets at an early day.

A report in favor of paying $700 a year for rooms in the Cooper Institute, for the Board of Inspectors of Public Buildings, was lost. An amendment, that the rooms formerly occupied by the City Inspector be designated for this Board, as they are now unoccupied, and the City is bound for the rent until next May, was carried. Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway, was ordered paved with the Belgian pavement; also Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-second-street, the owners to pay the whole expense. An ordinance creating the office of Assistant Health Warden (whose salaries have been heretofore refused) was adopted. A report in favor of paying $250 to Daniel Scully, for his services in rescuing parties from fire, was adopted. A report in favor of increasing the salary of Mr. Ewen, Superintendent of Street Improvements, from $2,500 to $3,500, excited much discussion, and brought out several amendments for the increase of other salaries of subordinates in the Street Department. The original resolution was adopted increasing Mr. Ewen's salary, but the amendments were necessarily laid over.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NEW PAVEMENTS.

This Board met last evening, the President in the Chair, and transacted a large amount of routine business. Among the reports from the Board of Aldermen concurred in, was one in favor of paving East Broadway from Chatham-square to Grand-street with Belgian pavement, and one for paving Broadway from Seventeenth-street to Madison-square with trap-block pavement. A resolution to furnish Hose Company No. 16 with a new carriage was adopted. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

VETO FROM THE MAYOR—A COAL BILL DISPUTED—MORE DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

The Mayor sent in a veto yesterday to the Board of Supervisors, refusing to sign a resolution granting to the Clerk of the Commissioners of Excise the sum of $150 as extra compensation, on the ground that it conflicted with the statute which created the Commission. It was ordered printed.

Mr. **Tweed** offered a resolution to have the fitting up of the various polling places, in the respective Wards, referred to the Supervisors of the Districts, with power. The resolution excited considerable discussion, but was finally lost by a vote of 6 to 5, being less than a constitutional vote where the expenditure of money is involved.

Mr. **Weissmann** offered a resolution directing the Commissioners of Police to provide a ballot-box for the reception of the votes of those who desired to vote on the question of the "property qualification," and directing the Committee on Printing and Stationery to have the necessary ballots printed for the use of voters. The resolution was lost for the want of a constitutional vote.

The Board then proceeded to fill vacancies among the Inspectors of Registry, which being completed, some few unimportant bills were presented and referred, except that of Jas. R. Galway, for painting and decorating the various public offices, which was ordered paid.

Mr. **Tweed** called up the bill of Mr. Jas. Donnelly for coal furnished during last year for the county, and asked that the Committee would report at their earliest convenience.

Mr. **Little**, Chairman of the Committee, said that he had placed the matter and the papers connected with it in the hands of Mr. **Stewart**, who was Chairman of the Committee during last year, for his opinion as to their correctness, and he was awaiting the action of that gentleman.

Mr. **Stewart** said that he had looked over the bills and vouchers so far as they had been presented to him, and his impression was that nearly twice the amount of coal had been charged for as had been delivered. The duplicate vouchers were deposited by him in his private drawer last year, but when he went to look for them, in order to prosecute this investigation, they were not to be found. His own impression was that the bill would bear a close investigation.

The subject was laid over.

A bill of E. Jones for printing done for the Court of Common Pleas, amounting to about $5,000, and which had previously been presented to the Board and objected to on the ground that the work had been ordered without authority, was presented by the "Park Bank." A brief discussion, elicited by the presentation of this bill, showed that it had been deposited with the "Artisans' Bank" as collateral for a loan of $5,000, and was among the collaterals left with the Park Bank by Mr. Platt, the Chamberlain, when making good the City deposits. The bill was referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery, of which Mr. **Blunt** is Chairman.

The sum of $4,366 was ordered to be paid to the State Inebriate Asylum, being ten per cent. on the amount paid in by the Commissioners of Excise of this City and County, and which, by an act of the Legislature, is appropriated to this Institution.

Some unimportant bills were passed, and the Board adjourned until Monday of next week.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

THE FIRST DAY OF RECEIVING TAXES.

The books for personal taxes were opened yesterday at the office of Receiver of Taxes, and although it was only personal property on which taxes were to be paid, the amount received was beyond the average of any previous year, reaching the sum of $184,961 40. The books of taxation on real estate will not be ready until next Saturday, when, of course, the daily amount of receipts will be largely increased. The increase of valuation in the real and personal property of the City for 1860, amounts to the sum of $25,207,-924 97, which reduces the apparent taxation, but in reality increases it, for those who pay taxes only on the valuation of last year escape the imposition of the increase which must be made up by those who are so unfortunate as to own property which is considered as having increased in value. The decrease in real estate is confined to the First, Second and Ninth Wards, amounting to $825,018—while the increase in the other Wards amounts to $20,307,107. On personal estate, the only increase is on that of non-residents, which has advanced from $163,575,875 in 1859, to $178,-697,037 97 in 1860, being an increase of $5,725,845.

THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.

BIDS FOR SEWERS.

At the Croton Department yesterday bids were offered and contracts awarded for constructing sewers as follows: In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to David B. De Forest, at the price of $2 80 per lineal foot: time, 30 days. In Greenwich street, between Harrison and North Moore streets, to Robert and James Cunningham, at $1,061; time, 6 days. In Varick-street, from Franklin to North Moore-street, to John H. McCabe, at $2 60 per lineal foot; time, 6 days. In Trinity-place, between Rector and Thames streets, to John H. McCabe, at $1,526 86; time, 12 days. In Forsyth-street, between Broome and Delancey streets, to John McCabe, at $1,215 25; time, 10 days. In Cliff-street, between Ferry and Frankfort streets, to Chris. Keyes, at $3 05 per lineal foot; time, 9 days.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

City Mortality.—According to the City Inspector's report, there were 414 deaths in the City for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 20—viz.: 86 men, 103 women, 118 boys and 107 girls. Of the whole number, 196 were under 5 years of age. The principal diseases were: Apoplexy, 4; bronchitis, 6; cholera infantum, 8; congestion of brain, 12; congestion of lungs, 5; convulsions, infantile, 18; croup, 16; disease of kidneys, 9; consumption, 50; infantile debility, 11; dropsy, 10; dropsy in head, 15; diarrhœa, 15; diphtherite, 4; dysentery, 8; epilepsy, 4; fever, scarlet, 18; do. typhoid, 6; do. typhus, 9; hooping-cough, 5; disease of heart, 6; inflammation of bowels, 9; do. brain, 9; do. liver, 5; do. lungs, 28; do. stomach, 2; do. throat, 4; marasmus, infantile, 29; small-pox, 5; teething, 4; palsy, 7; burned or scalded, 4; casualties, 4; delirium tremens, 4; drowned, 2; old age, 5; premature birth, 13; accidental suffocation, 3. Nativity—United States, 270; Ireland, 8[illegible]; Germany, 22; England, 14; Scotland, 3; France, Prussia, Switzerland and West Indies, 1 each; unknown, 3.

The Worth Monument.—This veritable ornament to the City has at length been completed, although probably few survive now who were living when its erection was first ordered by the Common Council. Its commencement was so long delayed, that the family of the deceased hero were compelled to ask action on the part of the civic authorities, or that they might be permitted to transport the remains of the General to some respectable resting-place. This stirred up the authorities, who caused the monument to be erected on the spot assigned for it, and the hero's remains were removed to it with imposing and appropriate ceremonies. It was then discovered that one of the inscriptions on the monumental stone was not borne out by history, and the family requested an alteration. It does not redound much to the credit of New-York as a city, nor to her mis-representatives in Aldermanic and Councilmen chambers convened, to state that more than two years have elapsed since the error was pointed out and a correction asked. It has, however, been made, and in place of "Buena Vista," a battle in which Gen. Worth took no part, "Fort George" (where he served with distinguished honor) has been inscribed, and thus history is confirmed and justice done to one of the bravest and most gallant soldiers who ever led the American forces to victory.

Meeting of Wide-Awake Commandants.—The commandants of the various Wide-Awake organizations held a meeting last evening at the Republican Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, M. B. Blake in the Chair. Resolutions were adopted cordially approving of the nomination to Congress of Hon. F. W. Conckling, from the Sixth District, and pledging for its support the Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward; and of the nominations of John J. Shaw and Robert R. Boyd, from the Fifth and Tenth Assembly Districts. Messrs. Conckling, Centre and Green made addresses, which were warmly applauded by the meeting.

Postmaster Fowler's Testimony in the Law and Conover Case.—Among the passengers by the *Quaker City*, from Havana, was James F. Dwight, Esq., who was commissioned by the Court to proceed to Cuba and obtain the testimony of Isaac V. Fowler in the case of Law and Conover against the United States. Mr. Dwight executed the commission with which he was charged, and the document was filed yesterday. This evidence supplies an important omission in the evidence necessary for the prosecution of the case.

Evangelical Alliance.—The spacious cellar Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-street, Abingdon-square, has been fitted up for public worship in a very tasteful manner. This organization, just formed for preaching the Gospel to the masses in the lower wards of our City, will hold their first meeting at this place this evening at 7½ o'clock. The services will vary somewhat from usual religious meetings. The subject of the moral lecture will be, "How to be Somebody."

Columbia College Law School.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the classes in this school are now fully organized. The number of students is now 90, and is steadily increasing. The constitutionality of the law of last Winter admitting its graduates to practice has been fully sustained in the Court of Appeals.

The Present Condition of the Jews.—The second of Mr. De Cordova's course of lectures, to be delivered this evening at Clinton Hall, is upon this highly interesting topic. To discuss it, it is needless to say, the lecturer lays aside the vein of light humor and pleasantry, which usually characterize his productions, and gives us sober facts and apposite illustrations instead.

The Townsend Block Partially Burned Down.

A NUMBER OF POOR FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS.

A fire broke out between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in the centre of the group of structures, known as "Townsend's Block," located between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. The flames were first seen issuing from the furniture-store, No. 605 Sixth-avenue, situated in the centre of the block, and occupied by George Karner. Notwithstanding the fact that the firemen soon commenced operations, the fire could not be checked, and the buildings on either side were quickly in a blaze, while in less than half-an-hour after the discovery of the flames the whole of the middle part of the block, extending through from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, was burned down. It was only through the extraordinary exertions of the firemen that the tenements fronting on Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets were saved, and thus a great deal of misery spared the poor people who live in them. As it was, however, more than twenty poor families were rendered homeless, and in some instances penniless, having had barely time enough to leave their beds and escape in their night-clothes, the fire sweeping along so rapidly. The entire loss will probably not exceed $10,000, the buildings being considered of comparatively little value. They were erected by Mr. D. F. Maurice soon after the opening of the Crystal Palace, and soon afterwards leased to Mr. Samuel P. Townsend, who has since retained control of them. It is probable that the owner will now raze what remains of the block, and erect on the site of the present structures houses which will prove better paying property. How the fire originated has not been ascertained, but the Fire Marshal will prosecute an investigation.

Following is a list of the losses and insurances, so far as it could be made up:

Sixth-avenue.—No. 605—Upholstery and furniture, owned by George Harner. Loss estimated at about $300; insured for about $250 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. No. 605½—Policy shop, kept by John Wright. Loss about $20; no insurance. No. 607—William Jones, perfumery and fancy toys, &c. Loss about $300; insured for $400 in the Wall-street Insurance Company. No. 607½—Frederick Millerman, segar store. Loss about $300; insured for $600 in the Wall-street and Pacific Insurance Companies. No. 609—Philip Rice, butcher. Loss about $300; no insurance. No. 611—Johnson & Roselle, feed store. Loss about $150; insured for $500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. No. 613—Vary & Bird, paint store. Slight damage; insured for $500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. No. 615—John Moore, grocery store. Damaged by smoke and water about $150; insured for $500 in the Park Insurance Company. No. 603—Henry Trebold, boot and shoe maker. Loss about $150; insured for $200 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. No. 603½—John Rohrschieb, dealer in stoves and ranges. Loss about $100; insured for $300 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. No. 601—Conklin Peters, bowling alley. Loss about $400; insured for $600 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. No. 599—Abraham Flock, butcher and market. Loss about $150; insured for $500 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. No. 597—Alexander Burt, fish market. No damage.

The progress of the fire was stopped at Mr. Flock's market.

On Broadway.—F. S. Sharkey, marble works, totally destroyed; Mr. Diamond, wheelright, totally destroyed; Mr. Benden, horse-shoing shop, totally destroyed; Julius Perez, segar dealer, stock taken out, not insured. The occupants of the stores on first floor in Thirty-fifth-street were only damaged by the removal of their things. The fire did not reach them.

On Thirty-sixth-street.—No. 70, first floor, Sophia Wright, property damaged by removal, about $100, no insurance; No. 72, Robert Carsen, property damaged about $25, no insurance; No. 72½, Thomas Reeves, damaged about $25, no insurance; No. 74, Jacob Haffner, cabinet maker, damage about $25, insured for $300 in Wall-street Insurance Company.

Families on Second Story.—John Prentice, cigar manufacturer, damage about $100; B. McDermott and family, loss $150; Mr. Kilroth and family, loss $150; Wm. Lake and family, loss about $100; John Price and family, totally destroyed, loss about $200; John Cohen and family, loss about $250; Geo. Switzer and family, loss $300; Geo. Davis and family, loss $250; John Scofield and family, loss $200; John Donovan and family, loss $150; Mrs. Burk and family, loss $50; Mrs. Gordon and family, loss $150; Mrs. Arnoue and family, loss $150; Mrs. Forbes and family, loss $150; Wm. Bascom, damaged about $100; Dr. Tracy, damaged about $100; Mrs. English, damaged about $50; Mrs. Nixon, damaged about $125; Mr. Ferguson, damaged about $50; Mr. Richardson, damaged about $100.

Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is now holding its Fourth Annual Festival at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 426 Broadway. This Association exists under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is purely charitable in its objects. It was first organized in France, in the year 1833, and its present President, Adolph Badaun, is now resident in Paris. The existence of the Society in this City dates back to 1844, though the practice of holding annual festivals was not inaugurated until 1856. It numbers about 600 members, who hold weekly meetings, and pay weekly visits among the poor, for whose benefit they make weekly disbursements. The funds of the Society are mainly supplied by these annual festivals or fairs, to which the price of admittance is 50 cents *per caput*, while the goods disposed of, being donations from the charitably disposed, yield a net profit, of course.

In this Society fourteen Conferences are represented, and each in the Fair has its distinctive decorations and display. The Fair was formally opened last evening, and, although the tables do not yet bear quite the load of wares beneath which they are destined to groan, the show is goodly. No variety-shop in the City can offer so varied an assortment of articles. Toothpicks and pin-cushions, doll-babies that cry and doll-babies unfortunately dumb, churns, washing-machines, vases, lager-bier, cakes, doughnuts, pies, and even a portrait of John Brougham, are exposed for sale. The method of sale is peculiar. A set of silver-ware, or a rag-baby, for instance, is put up at a raffle, and the chances are vended through the room by ladies, who display the most unflagging zeal in the prosecution of their labors. The word "No" is not understood and the plea of poverty is not admitted. A promise of coming to-morrow with money is met by the assurance that there is no such word as to-morrow in the feminine vocabulary. The argument that a silver pitcher would present too strong a contrast to the rest of a gentleman's garret furniture, the fair sirens fail to comprehend, pursuing their blandishments with an eye single to the acquisition of dimes and quarters, and ignoring all the rhetoric and representations of the besieged. Young ladies so laden with boquets that they themselves seem peripatetic nosegays, perambulate the room, and if you seek to avoid the evaporation of a quarter by pleading a deficiency in your pocket of precisely that sum, a geranium or a sunflower is surreptitiously thrust under your nose, and you are mulcted a nickel penny for the obtruded delectation. The only way to escape the purse depleting attentions to which you are subject at the hands of the fair, is by feigning a chronic deafness, a constitutional dumbness, and an aggravated acute attack of blindness. Even when this subterfuge is adopted, scores of benevolent ladies volunteer to hear for you, to talk for you, and to see for you, though none manifest any eagerness to pay for you. As the objects of the Association are purely charitable, however, there are few who grumble at the occasional dimes and dollars they are compelled to disburse. During their last annual festival the Society cleared about $11,000, and this year they expect to net nearly a like amount. The fair will continue every day of the present week, opening at 10 in the morning and closing at 11 at night.

Masonic Ovation.

ANNIVERSARY OF METROPOLITAN LODGE—AN ADDRESS, A POEM AND A CONCERT.

None of the political meetings, for which Cooper Institute has of late become famous, have attracted larger gatherings than assembled there last evening. It was the occasion of the eighth anniversary celebration of Metropolitan (Masonic) Lodge No. 273. The ladies constituted more than half the audience, and the majority of those of the sterner sex who succeeded in gaining admission were unable to obtain seats. At 7½ o'clock the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, under the escort of Columbian, Morton, Clinton, Palestine, Cœur de Lion, and De Witt Clinton Commanderies Knights Templar, entered the Hall in the following order: Columbian Commandery, No. 1, Eminent Sir R. B. Atterbury, Commander; Morton Commandery, No. 4, Eminent Sir N. O. Benjamin, Commander; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Eminent Sir Bradley Parker, Commander; Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Eminent Sir E. P. Breed, Commander; Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Eminent Sir H. F. L. Bunting, Commander; De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Eminent Sir Thos. T. May, Commander. As the Grand Lodge entered, Dodworth's Band, which in full force was stationed on the platform, performed a grand march. The members of the Lodge, who were clad in their regalias, took seats on the platform where already were stationed the choir of the Cooper Union ranged near one of Chickering's grand pianos. The decorations of the stage were simply a scroll formed of gas jets, with the words, "*Sit Lux et Lux Fuit*," suspended midway between the ceiling and the platform, and the banners of the Lodge.

Daniel Godwin, Master of the Metropolitan Lodge, presided and made a brief address, greeting and welcoming those who were present. Then an appropriate opening ode was sung by the Choir, the audience rising and uniting in it. Rev. Mr. Corbit offered prayer, and the prescribed exercises of the evening proceeded. They consisted of an introductory address, by M. W. John W. Simons, Grand Master of Masons, State of New-York; an anniversary oration, by Rev. W. P. Corbit; and an anniversary poem, by Hon. A. J. H. Duganne, with a musical interlude between them.

Mr. Simons congratulated Masons upon the rapidity of their increase and upon the respectable position which they now hold in the public estimation. He corrected the prevailing notions concerning the gridiron and goat-riding rites of the brotherhood; declared that its objects, much as they had been misrepresented, were to carry out good projects; asserted that where liberty dwells there is the Mason's country; and reminded maligners that all of good moral character were at liberty to become acquainted with the *arcana* of the order.

Mr. Duganne's poem was entitled "King Solomon's Temple." In it he compared Masonry to the castle in the fairy tale, and Truth to the Princess within awaiting the coming of one earnestly seeking her. In diction of great beauty he pursued the allegory into the very *penetralia* of the charmed palace.

Mr. Corbitt's address was devoted to a controversion of the ideas often held by the uninformed with regard to Masonic principles. The aim of the Order was to unite mankind in one common brotherhood by God's Holy Word, which was its chart and compass—its polar star. A Mason was simply a builder—as God himself was a builder. It had been charged that Masons claimed that Masonry was superior to Christianity. This was not so. Mountains of censure had been placed upon Masonry, because it had failed often to accomplish what Christianity itself had failed to accomplish. The mistake was in judging Christianity by this standard. Masonry claimed to be subordinate to our glorious Christianity. Where the cedar of Lebanon had failed of healing, why should so much be expected of the hyssop on the wall? They did not claim that Masonry was as perfect as the Gospel. Away with all such slanders. It was charged that there were bad men in the Brotherhood. Well, "let him among you that is without sin cast the first stone." They of the Fraternity were not omniscient. No body of men had been more careful in making rules designed to exclude bad men. Let him who knocked at the door look to it that he was worthy. Masonry was founded upon the best principles. He knew that they had bad men among them, and he wept over it as he wept over the shortcomings of backsliders in Christianity. But from the nature of things, while the world lasted there would be hypocrites and evil-doers. Mr. Corbit combatted the idea that the Fraternity is wholly a secret society, and that, so far forth as it is a secret society, it was unworthy. Mr. Corbit brought down the house by saying, Now, would you not like to know the Masonic pass-word to-night? Listen—[deep silence]—while I tell you—[rapt attention]—that the password that will admit you—[slowly] to a Masonic [very slowly] lodge-room is ——[a pin distinctly heard to drop,] never to be spoken outside of a Masonic lodge-room. [Pronged laughter and applause.] The orator expatiated upon what Masonry had accomplished and the particulars in which it carried out the principles of the Christian Religion.

The exercises were closed with another ode and a benediction.

Teachers' Association.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE PRESENT SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Teachers' Association of this City held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education, the President, Henry W. Dunshee, Esq., in the Chair, and Mr. S. M. Perkins Secretary. Mr. John H. Fanning, Principal of Ward School No. 12, read a paper on "Our City School System—its History and Utility." He commenced with the formation of the free-school system in this City, under DeWitt Clinton, in 1805, and traced its progress, under different corporate names, down to the present time. The "Free School Society" had the control of educational matters to the year 1826, at which time its title was changed to the "Public School Society." Previous to the year 1830 such parents as were able to pay for the tuition of their children did so, but, as the number of those paying became "small by degrees and beautifully less," the receiving of pay was soon entirely abolished by the Society. In furnishing gratuitous education to all classes of children in our City, and in firmly laying the foundations of our present school system, he considered the Public School Society as justly entitled to the appellation of the "Pioneer" Society. He commended it for its integrity and general faithfulness in the discharge of its responsible duties; alluded to the fact that it was the founder of our City Normal Schools; remarked that thousands of our citizens can point to its schools as one points to his Alma Mater; and that nearly half of the present Principals of our large schools obtained the basis of their education or professional training in its schools. Still that Society had its faults, but as a general thing they were on the right side, so to speak. After giving a sketch of the method of discipline and course of instruction prevailing under the old system, he next adverted to the more popular establishment of the "Board of Education," and of local Ward Boards, in 1842. From this time till 1853, two parallel systems of schools—the Public and the Ward Schools—were in existence; but the Board of Education had the supervisory control of both. A new impetus was now given to public education. New school-houses sprung up, as if by magic, and were as rapidly filled with youthful seekers after knowledge, and about this time the Free Academy was ushered into existence. For a time the Public and Ward schools moved onward in a spirit of healthful rivalry; but the necessity of two systems began to be questioned, and the Public School Society voluntarily terminated its labors in 1853. At that time the Public and Ward Schools were merged into one system—the system of to-day. Our school system is now in the hands of local Ward Boards and of the Board of Education—men fresh from the ranks of the people, and understanding their wants. In conclusion, Mr. Fanning showed that the Common School system of our City has now a strong hold of the public mind, possesses great vitality, and that, if properly administered, its prospective influence for good is almost unbounded. Mr. Wm. J. Kennard also read a brief paper on "Errors in Teaching." Both of the papers elicited remarks from several of the teachers present, after which the Association adjourned, to meet the 14th of next month, at which time a lecture is expected from Rev. Dr. Bellows.

Meeting of the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department.

Last evening there was a special meeting of the Board of Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, held at Fireman's Hall, in Mercer-street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the concert and dramatic performance to be given for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund. There were 2,110 tickets distributed among the representatives of the Department. Resolutions were offered by Judge Philips, of Engine Co. No. 40, to the effect that as the funds of the widow and orphan were getting low and needed an increase, a Committee of Three be appointed by the President for the purpose of procuring a lecturer to deliver a course of lectures in the Hall of the Department during the Winter, the proceeds to be appropriated to the Fund of said Department. It is thought that the lectures will be delivered by Hon. Edward Everett and James T. Brady. Another resolution, by Mr. John C. Smith, to the effect that fifteen members of the Board of Representatives be appointed by the President, consisting of six from engine companies, five from hose companies, and four from hook and ladder companies, to report to the Board, at their earliest convenience, such alterations as may be deemed necessary to submit to the State Legislature for the better regulation and government of the Fire Department. Both resolutions were adopted.

Tickets for the entertainment for the benefit of the Fund may be had of Joseph Mills, No. 144 Front-street; James Y. Watkins, No. 16 Catharine-street, and Samuel B. Thompson, No. 84 Beekman-street.

Police Reports.

OUTRAGE UPON AN UNFORTUNATE PILOT.

A week or two ago Michael Geraty, a pilot, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, while taking a vessel to sea, passed his station boat, and had no alternative but to go on to Boston, whither the craft was bound. On Thursday last he came to this City to take passage on a vessel about to depart to St. Johns, and in the interval before she sailed he took board at the sailor's boarding-house kept by Thomas Hadden, to which he had been recommended. On Friday, it is said, Hadden induced the unwary pilot to accompany him on board a ship which lay in the stream, and then told him to consider himself shipped for the voyage. Geraty protested that he did not want to go, but Hadden gave the Captain the usual shipping papers, with his name forged to them, and he was required to go to work. The man was powerless, and probably would have been taken to sea had not a friend, on Saturday, learned of the trap in which he had been caught and taken measures which resulted in his release. A complaint was subsequently lodged against Hadden for attempting to kidnap Geraty, and having been arrested by Officer Connell, of the Harbor Police, Justice Welsh committed him for examination. The object Hadden had in view in the commission of the outrage was to secure the sum given as advance wages.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEFALCATION.

In relation to the case of Mr. Kepler, who, on Saturday, was arrested and sent to Pennsylvania to answer a charge of having in the year 1857, embezzled $40,000 in State funds, we are informed that the portion of the report of the matter, published in yesterday's Times, stating that the accused fled from Pottsville immediately after the discovery of the defalcation, is incorrect. On the contrary, it is asserted that Mr. Kepler lived at Pottsville some time after his name had been connected with the defalcation, and that he only left there when the commercial revulsion forced a suspension of the business in which he was engaged. He then came to this City and afterwards made a business trip to Cuba, returning thence to fill a responsible position in an extensive up-town Brewery, his movements all the time having been made openly and with the full knowledge of the Pottsville people. The revival of the matter now he attributes to malice on the part of a personal enemy.

A DREAM OF BLISS DISTURBED.

A few weeks ago the wife of Mr. John McLoughlin, a merchant doing business at No. 64 Exchange-place, Rochester, eloped from her husband and children, with William Finnegan, captain of a tug-boat, owner of a sloop, and a man of large family. It was believed that the couple had chosen this City for an abiding place, and on the 13th inst. the Detectives were requested to hunt them up and recover $3,000 of McLoughlin's property, which his truant spouse had burthened herself with. Detectives Poole and King accordingly entered upon a search, which, on Saturday, resulted in the discovery of the mated but unmarried pair at a private boarding-house on Staten Island, where they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand. At the time of the lady's arrest she was enjoying her post-prandial nap, and the rude interruption of her dreams caused her to rave like a virago. The accused were both brought to the City and detained for examination.

DISAPPEARANCE OF INKSTANDS.

A number of metal inkstands—probably one hundred, worth a shilling each—have recently been stolen from the day-school connected with the Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier. Three lads named Edward Mundey, John McManus and John McCusker, the eldest of whom is but 11 years of age, pupils at the school, were suspected of having carried off the property, and yesterday they were taken into custody. Subsequently they confessed their delinquency, and stated that the inkstands had been bought from them by James and Mary McGuire, keepers of a junk-shop at No. 126 West Seventeenth-street. These parties were then arrested for receiving stolen goods, and Justice Connolly committed them to answer. The lads were also locked up.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND CARRIAGE.

On Sunday afternoon, a horse and carriage, valued at $600, the property of Mrs. Isabella Clyde, of No. 317 Grand-street, was stolen from in front of Dr. McCauley's Church, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, while the owner and her son were attending the service within the building. Yesterday, Thomas Conley, Joseph Frazee and Catharine Kinley, in whose possession the stolen property was found, were taken before Justice Connolly, and he committed them to prison, pending the result of an examination of the circumstances under which they obtained the property.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.—A Republican meeting was held last evening in the Fulton-street Wigwam, when addresses were made by Hon. James Dunn, of Elmira, Stewart L. Woodford, Esq., of New-York, and others. A meeting was also held in Front-street by the Second Ward Republican Club, when addresses were made by Col. Jesse C. Smith, and Col. C. J. Jack. On Saturday evening a large Republican meeting was held at the Bath House, Gravesend, when addresses were made by Joseph Hoxie and the Hon. J. A. Briggs.

Common Council.—The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening, President Kalbfleisch in the Chair. The report of the assessors on Hamilton-avenue Bridge Assessment was called up and confirmed without amendment. Resolutions were presented declaring that neither the city or Central Railroad Company had any right to construct a railroad on Furman-street, but the matter was finally referred to a Special Committee to ascertain if an amicable arrangement cannot be made between the companies named to operate the Furman-street Railroad. The salary of engineer for heating apparatus, recently placed in the basement of the City Hall, was fixed at $600, and a Special Committee was appointed to define the duties of the engineer. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

Board of Supervisors.—A special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held last evening, when a resolution was adopted to raise by tax $60,000 for interest on the Water Bonds due in 1861, and $25,000 for repairs in sewers during the same year.

Military Visitors.—On Thursday next the Colt Guard, Capt. Chapman, of Hartford, Conn., will visit this City as the guests of Company C, National Grays, Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. Joseph S. Morgan. At 12 o'clock M. they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Hall Park.

Body Found.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at Fort Hamilton yesterday. He had on black overcoat, black satin vest, brown pants, and calf-skin boots. An inquest was held and the usual verdict of "found drowned" rendered.

Some Rope.—A rope was recently manufactured in L. Waterbury's rope-walk, E. D., about one-fifth of a mile in length, and thirteen inches in circumference.

Convict Rearrested.—John Darly, who recently escaped from the Kings County Penitentiary, was recaptured yesterday by officer Mitchell, of the Fifth Precinct, and returned to his old quarters.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Andrew Colyer, a respectable citizen of West Hills, L. I., was found dead in the cellar under his house on Sunday. It is supposed that he died from disease of the heart.

New-Jersey.

Democratic County Convention.—The delegates to the Democratic County Convention, for nominating a candidate for Sheriff and three Coroners, met yesterday afternoon at the National Hotel, in Hudson City. Hon. Samuel A. French was Chairman, and James Lynch Secretary. There were two sets of delegates present from Harrison Township, and, in consequence of no regular call having been issued for a primary in that township, both delegations were allowed to participate. On motion, John M. Francis was unanimously renominated for Sheriff. Coroner Gaffney, of Jersey City, was also unanimously renominated by acclamation. Mr. Hoif, of Hoboken, here offered a resolution indorsing the Democratic National Electors, as selected by the State Convention at Trenton, and against nominating or supporting any candidate opposed to the regular Electoral ticket. The resolution was unanimously rejected, with the exception of the gentleman who offered it. Mr. F. H. Bohnstedt, of Hoboken, and James H. Donnelly, of Hudson City, were then nominated for the office of Coroners, after which the Convention adjourned.

Sudden Deaths.—Mrs. Julia Burdick, residing at No. 224 Grove-street, Jersey City, while attempting to rake the fire on Sunday afternoon, fell to the floor and instantly expired. She had for some time been afflicted with disease of the heart, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to that effect..... Wm. Bulkley, a laborer, residing at the corner of Second and Washington streets, Hoboken, was found dead upon a box which he slept upon, on Sunday morning. Coroner Morris held an inquest, and a verdict of death from disease of the heart was rendered.

Hudson County Court.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, before Judge Ogden, Robert Neal and wife plead guilty to keeping a disorderly house in Jersey City. On paying $30 and costs and agreeing to leave the State, judgment was suspended. Nearly the entire day was taken up with the trial of Francis Eckart, charged with keeping a disorderly house at West Hoboken. James LaCost was also tried for grand larceny in stealing a gold watch from John Henderson, captain of a packet ship.

Democratic Meeting.—A regular meeting of the National Democratic Union Club of Hoboken was held last night at the City Hotel in Hoboken, the President, J. Dunn Little, presiding. Speeches were made by Wm. Tweed and Richard Busteed, of New-York. The attendance was not very large. The National Democrats of Hoboken and Jersey City will turn out this evening to participate in the demonstration in New-York.

Special Election.—A special election was held in Hoboken yesterday to elect a Councilman in place of Mr. Bogart, of the Third Ward, resigned. John McDermott received the regular Democratic nomination, and George Wilhelm ran as an independent Democratic candidate. The Republicans made no nomination, but gave their support to Mr. Wilhelm, who was elected by 82 majority.

The Knife.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday night an affray occurred at a house in Bay-street, Jersey City, between Robert McGimpsey and James Wright, during which the latter was stabbed in the arm. McGimpsey was arrested and gave bonds to answer.

A Young Thief.—A lad twelve years of age, named John Carrigan, belonging in New-York, was arrested on Sunday night, charged with entering the butcher shop of Lewis Ryan, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and stealing therefrom a small amount of money. The boy was sent to New-York.

Democratic Assembly Nominations.—The Democracy of the Third Assembly District of Hudson County have made the following nominations: National Democratic—John Midmer, of South Bergen; Douglas Democrat—Josiah Connelly.

Bitten by a Dog.—A lad named Sipple, about 12 years of age, while in front of his parents' house, near Hamilton-square, Jersey City, was attacked yesterday afternoon by a large vicious dog, and sustained a severe wound in the thigh.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. ECKFORD.

The return game between these two Clubs was played yesterday on the Atlantic's ground, Bedford, and resulted in a victory for the Eckfords, as follows: Atlantic, 15; Eckford, 20. The game and field were conducted in the most friendly manner, and the conquering game will be played next Monday on the Putnam's ground. Threatening as the weather was, between three and four thousand persons were present.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY'S GALLERY.

Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

V. R.
BRITISH CONSULATE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

Messrs. J. Gurney and Son:

Gentlemen—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, having been unable to visit your Gallery on Saturday, has directed me to say to you that if you will go on to Boston he will sit to you for his Photograph.

Yours truly,
E. M. ARCHIBALD.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

By Royal desire Messrs. Gurney & Son left for Boston last Wednesday for the purpose of making photographs of the Prince of Wales and suite. After having taken several negatives of the Prince and Royal party during their stay at the Revere House, have just returned with the pictures, pronounced so satisfactory by the Prince that His Royal Highness gave orders for upwards of a thousand copies to be sent direct to him at Buckingham Palace.

The pictures will be on exhibition in a few days. In the meantime the public can examine the autographs of the Royal party on the visitors' register at the Gallery, to wit.:

Albert Edward,
Lyons,
Newcastle,
St. Germans,
Robert Bruce,
Teasdale,
G. N. Gray,
Henry W. Ackland,
Gardner D. Englehart,
Hinchingbrook,
Charles G. C. Eliot.

[Advertisement.]

Deplorable Calamity—Five Lives Lost.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says:

"To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-street, opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner Johnson and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wickliffe."

The use of Ericsson's Caloric Engine will prevent the repetition of such calamities, and may be had at all times at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-street, corner of Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

Chiropodist.—Prof. Kimbell, No. 599 Broadway, first floor, Room No. 3, removes Corns and Bunions without pain or drawing blood, in less than three minutes. Over 25,000 persons have been relieved by him within seven years. Go and have your corns removed, and our word for it you will be made happy. Only in afternoons.

[Advertisement.]

An Unfailing Remedy for Asthma.—Holloway's Ointment, rubbed into the chest, will positively cure the worst cases of Asthma. It has been used by thousands, and has never failed in a single instance.

[Advertisement.]

The living Siamese Twins, Hippopotamus, Albino Children, What Is It? and the performance of "Joseph and His Brethren," at Barnum's Museum, all for 25 cents.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 22—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged, and in fair demand. Wheat moderately active; 6,000 bushels Red State, at $1 30@$1 31; 1,000 bushels White Michigan, at $1 50@$1 55; and Spring at $1 22, and Winter at $1 30, in car lots. Rye—Sales 1,700 bushels, at 75c. Oats at 36½c. for State. Corn dull, at 67½c. for Western mixed. Barley in good supply, but mainly ordinary parcels; good lots are in demand, and command full prices; sales, this morning, 8,000 bushels State, at 70c.; this afternoon, 10,200 bushels stained Canada West, at 79½c., and 7,600 bushels Toronto, at 83½c.; 5,900 bushels Winter and Spring, at 70c.; 4,000 bushels Canada East, at 78c. Whisky—Sales 250 bbls., at 23½c.

Oswego, Monday, Oct. 22—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat unchanged; sales, 12,000 bushels Northwestern Club, at $1 14½; 1,800 bushels Winter Red Western at $1 26, and 2,300 bushels prime Canada Club at $1 18, afloat. Corn dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Illinois at 61c. Other grains quiet. Canal Freights lower: Flour, 42c.; Wheat, 12½c.@13c.; Corn, 12c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—12,500 bush. Wheat, 4,100 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—7,125 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat, 4,600 bush. Corn, 35,000 bush. Barley, 18,500 bush. Rye, 500 bush. Peas.

Buffalo, Monday, Oct. 22—6 P. M.

Flour steady and in moderate demand. Sales 7,000 bbls. at $4 80 for Canada; 500 bbls. Extra Wisconsin at $5 25@$5 50; Michigan, Indiana and Ohio at $5 75@$6 25 for Double Extras. Grain market for all kinds perfectly flat, and not a single sale reported. Canal Freights—20c. on Wheat, 18c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 215,000 bushels Wheat, and 35,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 61,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 do. Corn.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 22—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat dull, and ½c. lower; sales, 93,000 bushels at 87c. for Northwestern Club; 83c.@83½c. for No. 1; 80c.@80½c. for No. 2, in store. Corn dull; sales 20,000 bushels at 35c., in store. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—4,900 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 262,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats. Freights 17c.@18c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1 ℘ cent. premium.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 22.

Flour in fair demand and steady. Wheat dull, at $1 30@$1 31 for red State; $1 22 for Spring, and $1 50@$1 55 for white Michigan; sales 10,000 bushels. Oats—36½c. for State. Barley, no sales. Supply principally ordinary State. Corn dull, at 67½c. for Western mixed. Whisky, 23½c.; 225 bbls. sold.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 22.

Flour quiet; Ohio and Howard-street are held at $5 75; City Mills at $5 50. Wheat firm; Red, $1 30@$1 42; White, $1 45@$1 70. Corn declined 2d.; Yellow at 68c.@70c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm at 14½c.@15½c.; no stock in first hands. Whisky dull at 22c.@22½c.

Cincinnati, Monday, Oct. 22.

Flour market unsettled; quotations nominal and no demand. Wheat dull; Red, $1 04@$1 06; White, $1 12@$1 14. Whisky unsettled and lower; sales at 17½c. Provisions unchanged. Money market and Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Mobile, Monday, Oct. 22.

Cotton; sales to-day 1,200 bales, at 10½c.@11c. for Middling. Market dull.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 22.

Cotton; sales to-day 4,000 bales, at 11¼c.@11½c. for Middling. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 22.

Flour firm but dull. Wheat declined 2c.; sales 4,000 bushels; white, $1 50; red, $1 30. Corn quiet; yellow at 73c.@73½c.; white at 71c.@72c. Provisions dull. Coffee firm. Rio 13¼c.@15½c. Whisky, Ohio 23½c.

Charleston, Monday, Oct. 22.

Cotton; sales 2,200 bales. Market firm.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Reading Railroad, 23; Morris Canal, 64¼; Long Island Railroad, 13¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1.20 ℘ cent. premium.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Africa* will close to-morrow, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Cuban mails by the *Quaker City* will close on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Bienville, from New-Orleans and Havana—O. Fortier, A. D. Craig, Mrs. Homewood and 2 children, Chas. Burfill, J. Jose Ferris y Sama, A. F. Mayher and lady, Mr. Lannat, Mariano Gomez, C. Van Wyck and family.

In steamship Empire City, from Havana—Capt. Graves, wife, son and daughter, Benjamin Inman, and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets... 5 10 | Moon sets....12 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 26 | Gov. Island. 3 15 | Hell Gate.... 4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships De Soto, Johnson, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Saladin, (Br.,) Beard, Liverpool, (reported erroneously on Saturday to Kingston,) Walden & Booth.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ships Flora, Page, Philadelphia, ——; John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Wyandotte, Hoyt, Constantinople, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs W. R. Kibby, Hayden, San Domingo, J. & N. Smith & Co.; C. H. Kenedy, Winslow, St. Pierre, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Oregon, Krause, Washington, ——; J. A. Rich, Norton, Fernandina, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Cole, Crockett, Cherrystone, Munroe & Parker; Bowditch, Collins, Tampico, Miller & Houghton.

Boat M. Duffy, Duffy, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Bienville, Bullock, New-Orleans 14th, and Havana 17th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Arrived at the Lightship at 11 o'clock last night, and was detained by the fog until daylight this morning. The weather has been unusually tempestuous during the voyage. In the Gulf of Mexico the B. experienced a severe N. E. gale, beginning on the 15th inst., and thick, rainy weather the entire passage. The U. S. screw steamer Crusader, Lieut. Com. J. N. Maffitt, was at Havana when the B. left. Oct. 19, lat. 29 55 N., lon. 79 30 W., exchanged signals with bark Albion Lincoln, strg. N.; lat. 30 19, lon. 79 30, exchanged signals with 3-masted schr. Star of the South, strg. N.; Oct. 21, lat. 38 30, lon. 74 15, passed a bark, showing at mizzenmast-head a Bremen flag and a white signal with No. 129 in the centre, strg. N. N. E.; about 15 miles S. of Barnegat, passed steamship Philadelphia, strg. S.

Steamship Empire City, Baxter, New-Orleans, via Havana 17th inst., with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Oct. 19, lat. 29 50, lon. 79 40, exchanged signals with a 3-masted schr., bound N., showing a white signal, with blue cross; lat. 30 51, lon. 79 46, passed bark Trinity, bound W.; lat. 31 36, lon. 78 41, passed brig Mary Staples, bound N.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Oct. 20, passed ship Tamberline, of Wiscossett, inside of Charleston Bar, bound up. 21st, 10:30 A. M., exchanged signals with 3-masted schr. E. C. Filber, bound North. 22d, 12:40 P. M., 10 miles south Absecour, passed brig James Madison, bound North.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced a heavy N. E. gale the entire passage.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Experienced a heavy N. E. gale the entire passage.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkland.

Ship E. Sherman, (of Boston,) Hichborn, Liverpool Sept. 18, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has experienced heavy weather; lost fore-yard; was up to Fire Island 19th inst., and compelled to haul off in consequence of the easterly storm.

Ship Shepherd Knapp, Marlin, Liverpool Sept. 19, with coal to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Was near the Hook on Friday, Oct. 19, and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off shore in the late N. E. gale.

Bark Alice Tainter, Hubbard, Antwerp and the Lizards 23 ds., mdse. to and 4 passengers to J. & N. Smith.

Brig Havelock, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Samuel French, Small, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Boston.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Denmark, Colson, Newport 36 hours, in ballast.

Brig Joseph, Cables, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Juliet, (of St. George, Me.,) Barter, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Portland, Me.; put into this port for repairs, having on the night of the 20th, during the storm, struck on Flynn's Knoll, causing the vessel to leak about 1,500 strokes per hour. Was towed to the City by steamtug W. G. Putnam.

Schr. Zenith, (Br.,) of Liverpool, Wakeham Denis 36 ds., with fruit to G. F. Bulley. Oct. 18, lat. 40 19, lon. 66 30, signalized ship Graham Polley, hence.

Schr. Empress, Farnsworth, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Stevens, Albany, with lumber for Portland.

Schr. Pocahontas, (of Newport,) Nickerson, Sidney, C. B., 6 ds., with coal to Post & Small.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, Albany, with lumber for New-Bedford.

Schr. Silver Spring, Roberts, Calais 7 ds., with plaster to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Mexico, Eldridge, Newport 2 ds.

Schr. Laguna, Hartt, Port Ewen, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Wood, Rondout, cement, for Boston.

Schr. Gertrude, Horton, Pendleton 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Corvo, Holdbrook, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr Eliza Jane, Adams, Boston, mdse., for Baltimore.

Schr. Onatavia, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Sloop Report, Norton, Orient 2 ds., with wheat to J. J. Marvin.

The following are anchored at Sandy Hook, detained by the weather:

Brig Billow, Hodgdon, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Jos. Fish, Becknor, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Schr. Challenge, Hall, Philadelphia, for Gloucester.

Schr. Canary, ——, Philadelphia, for Boston.

BELOW—One ship, one brig.

WIND—At Sunset very high from N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships De Soto, Havana and New-Orleans; North Star, Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA—Oct. 22, arr. bark Roman, from New-York for Liverpool, dismasted.

Below—Barks Thomas Dallet, from Laguayra; Conrad, froM Rio Janeiro; Washington, from Bremen.

NORFOLK—Oct. 20, bark Industry, (Brem.,) from Bremen, bouud to Baltimore, is in Lynn Haven Bay, having lost topmasts in the gale of Friday. A schr. is also ashore at Old Point, and a bark at Back River.

Miscellaneous.

The wind yet continues from the eastward, with fog. The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, bringing dates from Queenstown of the 11th; the Illinois, from Havre and Southampton; and the steamship Ariel, with the San Francisco mail of Oct. 1, are all about due. Except the steamers for New-Orleans and Aspinwall, no vessels went to sea to-day. There are a large number lying in the North River ready for sea, among which are ships Neptune, Manchester, Belle of the Ocean, City of Boston, De Witt Clinton, Splendid, E. C. Scranton, Abbott Lawrence, Lucy Thompson and Norway, for Liverpool; Young Eagle, Ocean Ranger, Independence, Hong Kong, Helena, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Rambler, Montevideo, Sir Robert Peel, for Hamburg. Barks S. D. Ryerson, Thomas Killam, for London; G. W. Horton, New-Orleans; Marian, Richmond; John Hume, Montevideo; Dency, Campeachy. Brigs Rosalie, Ten Sisters, St. Johns, N. F.; Wingaw, Cadiz; A. P Fluker, St. Pierre; Karnak, Neuvitas; Alliance, Liverpool, N. S.; Zuleka, Arroyo, P. R.; Acme, Cork; Itasca, Havana. At Quarantine, are the ships Castor and bark Tonquin.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7.—The Am. bark Virginia sld. from this port last month, has put back in a leaky condition; will have to undergo some repairs. The Am. brig North Point sld. on the 2d, and put back on the 7th. Her damage is trifling—will proceed about the 11th inst.

Norfolk, Oct. 20.—We have had a violent gale from the east yesterday. Already we hear of one bark ashore at Black River; one bark in Lynhaven Bay, and a schr. on Old Point. No particulars as yet, as the telegraph is broken. The steamship Roanoke, from New-York, was in the whole of the gale, but sustained no damage, and arrived at her usual hour.—(Both by letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ALBEMARLE HOTEL,
Corner of Broadway and 24th-st,
Madison-square.
EUROPEAN STYLE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has leased the above Hotel, and that he is now prepared to let rooms, either in suites or single apartments, which for elegance or convenience are not surpassed. The house is plentifully provided with baths, and every room is furnished with hot and cold water. There will also be a public restaurant attached to the hotel.

GEORGE D. IVES,
Proprietor,
Late of the New-Haven Hotel,
Connecticut.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
READING,
TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock,
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
will consist of
RICHELIEU;
and Sam Lover's comicality of
PADDY, THE PIPER.
Tickets, 50 cents—at Appleton's, Crowen's, and at the door.

THE BEAUTIFUL CAMEO, PRESENTED by His Holiness the Pope, for the charities of the Sisters of Mercy, will be drawn on the 3d of December, at the Convent of Mercy in Houston-st. The manner of drawing will be arranged and superintended by a committee of gentlemen. Tickets for the Cameo may be had at the store of Mr. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway, and also at the Convent.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other boarders, board for a gentleman, his wife, children and nurse. The entire second floor, in a neighborhood between the 2d and 6th avs. preferred, and if necessary the rooms would be furnished by the advertiser. Address, stating full particulars, L. L. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY.—The two young men who called last evening at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring, in reference to board, are requested to call again. Gentlemen desiring board are invited to call as above.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily, this week, for instruction in penmanship and double-entry book-keeping, at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from his regular charges.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH. No. 923 Broadway.

A HOUSE WANTED FOR THE WINTER, either entirely or partially furnished; it may be a small one, but the location must be desirable. Address, stating full particulars, L. L. D., Box 107 *Times* Office.